The Front Line Wins When the Home Front Endures

Nippon Times

Home, Office, Workshop—Battlefields All, for Victory

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IMPERIAL FORCES OCCUPY MAUNGDAW IN BURMA; 552 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, 39 VESSELS ARE DESTROYED IN ARAKAN CAMPAIGN FROM DECEMBER TO MAY 10

CHINA, FRANCE CONCLUDE PACT ON CONCESSION

Details Arranged to Return Tientsin, Hankow, Canton Rights to Nanking

CHINESE HAIL DECISION

Japanese Formulate Basic Policy for Actual Carrying Out of Agreements

Domei

NANKING, May 18.—The formal signing of the detailed arrangements for the carrying out of the retrocession of the exclusive French Concessions in China was concluded this morning at the Foreign Office here in the presence of Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi and French Embassy Counsellor, R. Boisseson.

The present arrangements include the French Concessions at Tientsin, Hankow and Canton but excludes the French Concession in Shanghai.

The French Concession in Tientsin was established in 1861 and later as the result of the Boxer uprising in 1899, the total area was enlarged nearly six times.

The French Concession in Hankow was established in 1896 and later greatly enlarged in 1902.

In Canton, the French Concession originally occupied one-fifth of the Shameen district and although its total area does not exceed 11 acres, its existence has always been ill-regarded by the nationalist Cantonese.

Observers Laud Decision

Domei

NANKING, May 18.—The formal conclusion of detailed arrangements regarding the retrocession of the French Concessions is conclusive evidence of the determination of the French authorities to collaborate with Japan and China in the establishment of a New Order in East Asia, local observers declared today.

The restoration of the French Concessions furthermore has greatly strengthened the political prestige of the National Government both at home and abroad, these observers pointed out adding China's part in the War of Greater East Asia is now clearer than it has ever been before.

Simultaneously, the present French gesture plainly clarifies France's hitherto ambiguous attitude toward Chungking which now regards the Chungking regime as a mere body of political scheme unworthy of the confidence of the Chinese public.

The leaders of National Government of China are grateful to the Japanese Government which has exerted its influence to bring about the present decision of the French authorities, these observers concluded.

Tani Outlines Policy

Domei

NANKING, May 17.—The Second Japanese Technical Commission for the Abolition of Extraterritoriality in China held its second and last day session here today under the leadership of Masayuki Tani, newly arrived Japanese Ambassador to China, and formulated its general basic policy concerning the actual carrying out of its tasks.

Deliberations were held on the basis of informal conversations by members of the Commission with the Chinese Commissioners following the termination of the First Technical Commission for the Abolition of Extraterritoriality, which was held on March 12.

With the basic policy now fixed, experts attached to the Japanese Technical Commission will deliberate on details beginning tomorrow.

Since the arrival of Ambassador Tani to his post on May 14, proceedings regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality have seen marked acceleration.

The Ambassador called the three-day conference of all Japanese Ministers to China which was held

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Pang's Pledge Attributed To Understanding of Japan

Chungking General Joins Nanking's Peace Movement Because He Is Convinced of Nippon's Sincerity Toward China, Avers Commentator

By a Diplomatic Commentator

The news of the participation in the peace movement of the National Government of China by General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Army Corps and one of the most important figures in the Chungking's anti-Japanese camp, with over 70,000 men under his command, which was frontpaged in all the vernacular papers here on Tuesday morning, has apparently come as a pleasant surprise to all those concerned with the Sino-Japanese conflict. At the same time it is not difficult to imagine that it should have proved a tremendous shock to Chiang Kai-shek who is still putting up a futile resistance against Japan.

It is indeed gratifying to note that simultaneously with casting his lot with the Nanking Government, General Pang declared that he and his troops will hereafter fully and wholeheartedly cooperate with President Wang Ching-wei toward the destruction of the United States and Britain, with the ultimate purpose of establishing a new peace and order in Greater East Asia.

The significance of the surrender of this particular General to the National Government lies in the fact that he has come to sever his relations with Chiang Kai-shek in full realization of Japan's sincerity in carrying out her policy toward China. General Pang has confessed himself that although he was fundamentally in favor of peace with Japan, he could not very well do so in the absence of clear evidences of Japan's sincerity in the prosecution of her declared policy of maintaining ever-lasting friendship with China. But with Japan having effected her publicized policies toward China one after another as, for instance, the recent retrocession of Japanese concessions in China and the relinquishment of her extraterritoriality, he has come to think it most advisable for him to support the peace movement of the National Government.

These genuine words of confession of the noted Chinese General are an eloquent testimony to how even the so-called die-hards will eventually come to yield to true justice and sincerity which has an invisible power on human psychology even in such a chaotic world condition.

This one glaring instance of the ever crumbling Chungking regime will surely serve to deteriorate further the morale of the remaining Chungking forces, and there is no doubt that the "second and third, General Pang Ping-hsuns" will come to join the National Government of China, thus causing a natural dissolution of the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Thus viewed, what Japan should do at the moment and also in the future is to tighten further her united front not only against the complete destruction of Chungking but also of the Anglo-American forces as well, until the final victory of the War of Greater East Asia is achieved which means the first step toward the realization of eternal peace in this part of the world.

CABINET STRESSES ASIA DEVELOPMENT

Powerful Central Organ Will Be Set Up in Imperial Assistance Body

In order to bolster the Asia Development Movement in concert with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government has decided to dissolve the existing Asia Development League of Japan and to abolish the Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and to establish in their places a powerful central organ which will be placed under the direct supervision of the President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it was announced by the Board of Information on Tuesday.

Plans for the new set-up were mapped out deliberately in consultation with the leaders of the Asia Development League of Japan and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The basic scheme of the new central organ was submitted for approval to the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, where Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo made detailed explanations concerning the machinery and function of the projected organization and the process through which the plans were worked out.

As for the leader of the organ, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, President pro tem of the Asia Development League of Japan will be chosen for the post. Concrete measures for the structure and personnel of the new set-up will be decided on swiftly, with Dr. Mizuno in the center of the task.

It is expected that a powerful development of the Asia Development Movement which has long been looked forward to will be real-

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AUTARCHY IN COTTON FOR S. REGIONS SEEN

Industry Will Be Firmly Set Up In 5 Years Equipped With Machines From Japan

The cotton industry will be firmly established throughout the Southern Regions within five years when they will be fully equipped with spinning and weaving machines sent from Japan, according to Commerce and Industry Ministry authorities, reports Domei.

It has been determined by these authorities that Japan must lead the Southern Regions so as to establish a closer link in the fibrous goods production structure of Greater East Asia. With this in view, a five-year plan for the cotton industry in the Southern Regions was recently formulated and the Military Administrations have already started to carry out the plan.

As far as their cotton industry is concerned, the Southern Regions will follow the principle of self-sufficiency, it has been decided by Government authorities, so that there will be no need to impose upon them the necessity of providing other regions with products.

It has been decided that the Southern Regions will be amply supplied with necessary machinery from Japan to turn out finished goods out of the cotton crop.

The authorities are now making arrangements with the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association on the best means to effect the transportation of necessary machines to the Southern Regions within the operation period of five years.

8 MAIN PLANS TO UP NATION'S POWER READY

Cabinet Adopts Foreign Trade Measure; Medicine, Drug Plan Also Included

SUZUKI EXPLAINS WORKING

Commerce Scheme to Stabilize Living Within Sphere and Form Criterion

All the eight major State plans for decisive war economy are now ready for enforcement with the Cabinet Tuesday adopting the last remaining plan, that on foreign trade. In addition another plan for the supply and demand of medicine and drugs was also adopted.

Explaining the nature of the foreign trade plan, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, stated after the Cabinet meeting Tuesday that it was inseparably bound up with the 1943 material mobilization and daily necessaries mobilization plans adopted at previous sessions of the Cabinet.

Two Major Aims

"The foreign trade plan has two major aims. (1) To enliven the interchange of vital materials within the Greater East Asia with the Empire as the pivotal center in order to strengthen the Empire's fighting power and to also stabilize the living of the peoples of the Sphere and (2) To make the plan the criterion of all planned foreign trade within the Greater East Asia Sphere." Lieutenant-General Suzuki said.

As regards exports, the items and volumes are to be decided with emphasis on those materials required for the development of untapped resources in order to strengthen the fighting power of the nation and also on those materials indispensable for the production or collection of the materials that Japan looks to various areas to supply, with the consideration of the stabilization of the living of the native inhabitants in the areas concerned.

With respect to imports, the items and volumes are to be fixed so that the strengthening of the fighting power of the nation may be assured with due consideration for the welfare of the native inhabitants concerned and the wartime transportation capacity of the nation. The materials indispensable for the living of the people at home are also to be secured without fail.

Better Records Set

The president of the Planning Board points out that in regard to exports, satisfactory figures have been compiled, and particularly in exports to the occupied areas a considerable increase has been made over the recorded results for last year.

A marked increase has been provided for against the figures for last year in the volumes of imports, inasmuch as imports from Manchoukuo and China have increased as also those from the southern occupied areas, made possible by the development of the vast resources of those areas and the employment of the superior scientific and engineering skill of the Japanese together with the wholehearted cooperation of the native inhabitants.

The Japanese Government is to maintain close contact with the Governments of the various countries within the Sphere in assuring the efficacious enforcement of the plan, so that the production and collection of the materials for export to Japan may be smoothly carried out and the prices may be properly regulated. A comprehensive working of the plan is to be assured by suitable correlation with the state monetary plan previously adopted.

Medicine and Drugs

The main points of the 1943 plan in regard to medicine and drugs are as follows:

(1) Planned production of the more important medicine, drugs,

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FOE DEFEATED

Pushed Back to New Positions, British G.H.Q. Reveals

2 DIVISIONS CRUSHED

Imperial Forces Continue Mopping-Up Operations in Border Regions

Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Forces in India announced on the night of May 13 that "The British forces have abandoned Maungdaw and have taken new positions in the north," according to an Istanbul report to Domei on Monday quoting a wire from New Delhi.

Pushed back on the Arakan front by the superb operations of the Japanese Forces and forced some time ago to abandon Buthidaung, the British on the night of May 11 furtively moved out of Maungdaw, giving up that stronghold, according to a Lisbon report to Domei on May 17.

A reuters wire reaching Lisbon from New Delhi revealed that the anti-Axis headquarters in a joint statement on May 14 announced: "The anti-Axis forces have retreated from Maungdaw without receiving interference from the Japanese Forces, and have moved to new positions in the north more suited to defense. There was no contact with the enemy on May 13."

Occupied on May 14

Maungdaw, strategic stronghold on the Indo-Burmese border and the last enemy outpost in Burma, was completely occupied by vanguard Japanese storm units on May 14, according to a Rangoon report to Domei on Tuesday.

The Japanese Forces pursuing the enemy in the southern sector of the Indo-Burmese border had occupied Buthidaung on May 8 and had been closing in on Maungdaw, the enemy's last stronghold in Burma, from the north, east and south and on May 11 completely occupied that point.

Across the Naaf River from Maungdaw is India and an Indian village can be seen clearly. The Japanese Forces are mopping up enemy remnants and their fighting spirit continues to soar.

2 Divisions Crushed

The Burma invasion plan of the enemy has ended in the destruction of two divisions, consisting of eight brigades, numbering about 40,000 officers and men. An examination of the papers and interrogation of the prisoners taken from the British have revealed that the eight brigades were composed of the following units:

A. 14th Indian Division.

1. 6th Infantry Brigade (1 battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment; 1 battalion of the Royal Scot Regiment; 1 battalion of the Royal Durham Regiment and 1 battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment)

2. 55th Infantry Brigade (1 battalion of Britishers and 2 battalions of Sepoys)

3. 123rd Brigade (1 battalion of Britishers and 2 battalions of Sepoys). This brigade had been incorporated into the 55th Brigade after the defeat at Rathedaung.

4. 47th Brigade (1 battalion of Britishers and 1 battalion of Sepoys).

B. 26th Indian Division.

1. 36th Infantry Brigade (8th Battalion of the Frontier Force Rifles Regiment, 5th Battalion of the 16th Punjab Regiment and 1st Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment)

2. 4th Infantry Brigade.

3. 71st Infantry Brigade.

These divisions were supported by about 2,000 troops of independent units.

Crack Imperial Army Units occupied on May 14 Maungdaw, key position of the enemy, on the Indo-Burma border, says a Rangoon dispatch to Domei.

With Buthidaung, which fell into Japanese hands on May 8, Maung-

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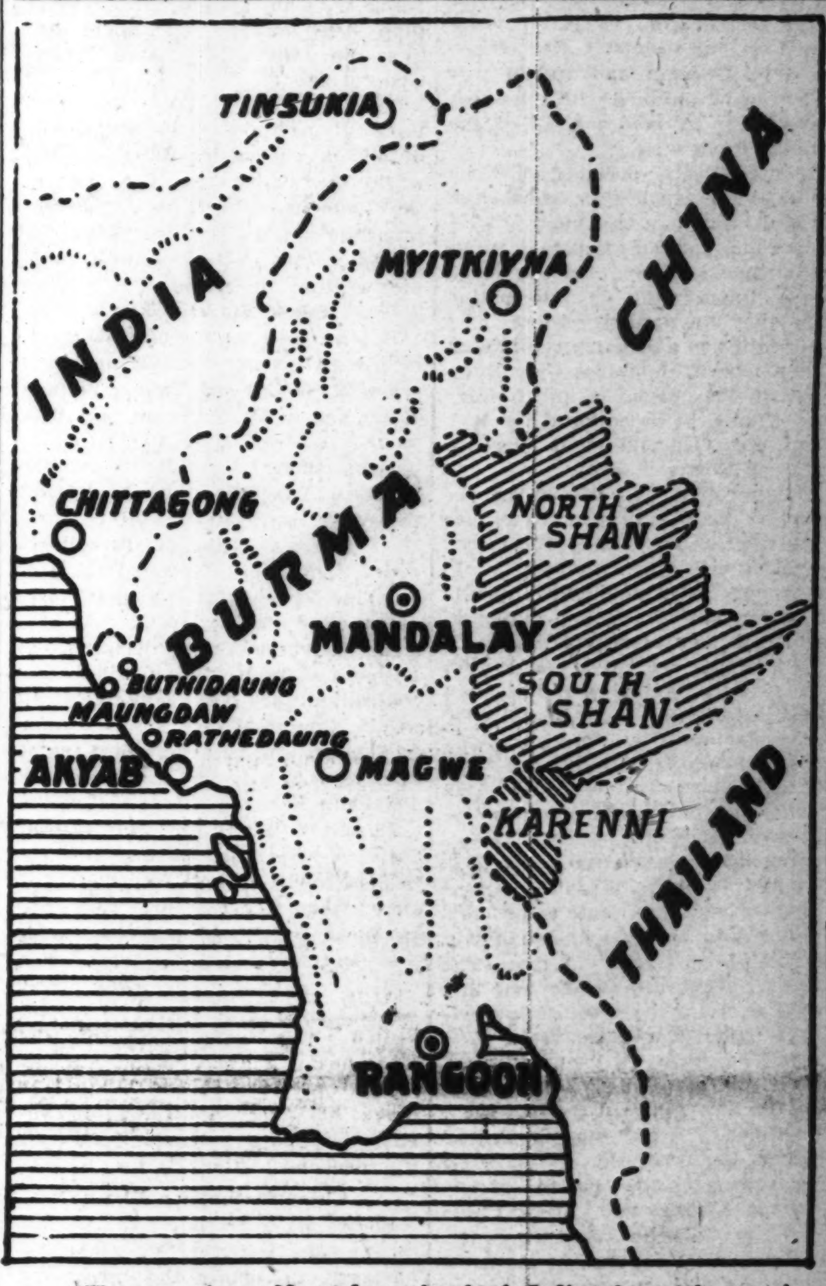
Enemy's Plan Foiled



The map shows Maungdaw, the Anglo-Indian forces' key position on the Indo-Burmese border, which was occupied by the Imperial Army Units on May 14, thus frustrating the enemy's plan to invade and recapture Burma. Buthidaung, to the northwest, was reduced by the Imperial Forces on May 8.

Indians in British Army Lack Will to Fight, Say Deserters

Pursuaded by Handbills of Nippon Army, Ali Ahmad And Chetram Lead 70 Indians to Surrender To Japanese Troops Near Indin

Domei

RANGOON, May 17.—Utter lack of fighting will among Indian soldiers of the British-Indian Army was revealed by Sergeant-Major Ali Ahmad and Sergeant-Major Chetram who surrendered to the Japanese Forces with some 70 Indians on April 10 in the neighborhood of Indin.

Asked what motivated them to surrender, the two Indian soldiers said, "We read handbills scattered by the Japanese Forces advising us to surrender. The handbills came into our hands when we were in the Mayu Mountains where they were brought by a group of Indian troops who had retreated from Rathedaung on the western bank on Mayu River."

Since then, they continued, they worked out an elaborate plan to desert from the battle line. They gathered some 70 Indian soldiers who supported their plan to surrender to the Japanese Forces for the cause of Indian independence.

They added: "We divided into three groups of Sikhs, Mohammedans and Hindus. It was dangerous to surrender on the first line where the exchange of fire was in full swing between the Japanese and British forces. So we decided to take a roundabout way to avoid the first line.

"The Sikh group was the first to desert the frontline and succeeded in surrendering to the Japanese, and then the Mohammedans and then the Hindu group."

Routes to Mayu Front

In reply to a question about the routes by which they were sent to the Mayu battlefront, the surrendered Indian soldiers stated:

"We were trained for fighting in the barracks at Budhagaya, Mecca of Buddhism, 260 miles northwest of Calcutta, and it was on March 18 that we left the place for the frontline to reinforce the British-Indian troops there.

"Anyway we knew that we arrived at Calcutta, but it was impossible for us to know what stations the train passed on the way for the British hid from us the movement of the troops.

"From Calcutta we were sent further northward for about 14 hours by train and reached a big river, but we did not know for certain whether it was the Ganges. It took us 30 minutes to cross the river by a boat.

"Again we were taken aboard the train to be sent to Chittagong. From Chittagong we reached Cox Bazár in the afternoon of the following day and then were sent to Maungdaw by trucks. On the following day we arrived at the first line.

British Army Education

As to the education they received from the British officers and British propaganda disseminated among Indian soldiers, the surrendered Indian soldiers quoted the British commanding officer as having said that the Japanese Forces would kill all the war captives.

The two Indian soldiers regretted that most of the Indian soldiers seemed to still believe in malicious British propaganda.

Queried about the British treatment of Indian soldiers in the British army, the surrendering Indians stated that due to extreme disperity in the allowance between the Britishers and Indians dissatisfaction is mounting among the Indian troops.

Questioned why the British forces were thoroughly beaten by the Japanese despite their superior mechanized and air force units, the two Indian soldiers replied that apart from the Britishers who had to protect their treasured territory the Indians are the last men to have the will to fight against Japan and that therefore it is natural they were easily defeated by the Japanese Forces.

In concluding their interview the two surrendered Indian soldiers

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BOOTY IS LARGE

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Operations' Composite Results

6,400 BODIES FOUND

Marks Collapse of Last Stronghold of British Attempting To Wrest Back Burma

The occupation of Maungdaw, Burma, position of the Anglo-Indian forces, by the Imperial Army Units in the campaign in the Arakan area on the India-Burma border was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

The same communique also revealed the composite results obtained by the units in the campaign from the latter part of December last year when it started till May 10, including 552 enemy planes either shot down or destroyed aground, 39 vessels sunk or damaged, and a large amount of war booty taken.

Takes Key Point

The communique follows;

"1. The Imperial Army Units at 2 p.m. on May 14 occupied Maungdaw, the enemy's key position, on the bank of the Naaf River on the India-Burma border. Preparations are going forward for operations which are to follow.

"2. The composite military results obtained in the campaign in the area of Arakan from the latter part of December last year when it started till May 10 follow:

A. Bodies left behind by the enemy—6,414. (They are limited to those recovered and buried by our forces.)

B. Prisoners taken—674 including a fairly large number of British troops.

C. Enemy planes shot down—327, including 118 which were downed by guns on the ground.

Enemy planes destroyed and set ablaze—225.

D. Guns of various sorts—207.

E. Heavy machine-guns—459.

F. Rifles and revolvers—4,897.

G. Tanks and armored cars—83.

H. Motor-trucks—255.

I. Merchant vessels sunk or damaged—39. There were 16 1,000-ton class vessels among them.

"In addition there were large quantities of ammunition, food, clothing, and implements.

"3. Our losses in the present campaign were 714 killed, 1,384 wounded, and 48 planes."

Last British Stronghold

The entry of the Japanese Forces into Maungdaw on May 14 marks the collapse of the last stronghold of the British attempting to invade Burma and their most important strategic base on the southern Indo-Burmese Road, according to a Domei dispatch from Rangoon dated May 18.

The remnants of the Anglo-Indian forces in and around Maungdaw fled in utter confusion before the advance of the irresistible Japanese and disappeared toward the west.

Maungdaw lies on the Naaf River which forms the southern Indo-Burmese boundary line. Before the war it was a village of only 800 but ever since the invasion of the Anglo-Indian forces into Burma it quickly turned into a busy cantonment with men and horses going back and forth. With the fall of this base the enemy have been compelled to abandon their plan of wresting back Burma and at the same time Japan now has secured the shortest cut to India along the coast. The enemy forces in eastern India have been plunged into the depth of fear, the Japanese now being expected to

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WASHINGTON PARLEY SEEN AS TUG OF WAR

Britain and Chungking Are Battling for Decision on Next Strategy

The anti-Axis camp is now being torn between a policy of all-out offensive on Axis-controlled Europe and that on the Pacific, while Chungking is frantically seeking to influence the Washington conference in favor of the latter, according to Domei dispatches from Lisbon dated May 17.

Various rumors are now circulating in regard to the proceedings of the conference now being held in Washington between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, which is generally believed to be mainly concerned with the fixing of the war policy for the future now that the Tunisian campaign has terminated. While the view in favor of revising the Casablanca formula is gaining ground in the United States, serious misgivings and unrest are overtaking Britain which fears that a Pacific first policy on the part of the United States would weaken the resistance of the anti-Axis camp on the European front. Thus the anti-Axis camp is now being pulled this way and that over its fundamental formula for the prosecution of war.

British Paper Comments

Commenting on the Pacific first opinion in the United States, The Manchester Guardian said in its leader for May 13:

"The view is said to be gaining ground among Americans that more energies should be concentrated on the Pacific War and this is quite natural. President Roosevelt, however, must not forget the promise he had made to Prime Minister Churchill that he would concentrate on the European War. To be sure, for most Americans the Japanese Army is their Enemy No. 1 and the Pacific first doctrine forms the main current of thought among the new Isolationists and anti-Roosevelt faction but neither Roosevelt nor Churchill must yield to such external influences."

Influential Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan is reported to have started a large-scale subterranean movement for sending General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific area, to the White House on the Republican ticket against the New Deal in the coming elections. This is regarded as an indication that the Pacific first policy is being linked up with the domestic political issue of the fourth term. Roosevelt is regarded as finding himself in a difficult position. The article of Major Malcolm Nicholson, American military commentator, run in the April issue of the magazine Look points out the difficulties of the European offensive and boldly demands the turning of the spearhead to the Pacific.

On the other hand, the British press in regard to the Washington conference has come to adopt the following tone:

The Daily Mail: "It is utterly unlikely that as a result of the conference the European Front would be relegated to a secondary place. The fact that President Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovakian refugee regime is participating in the conference is proof that relations with the Soviet Union are being discussed."

Second Front Favored

The News Chronicle: "The object of the Washington conference is not to discuss the strategic questions of the moment but to establish a policy for the formation of a second front in accordance with the requirements of the war as a whole. Regulation of the relations with the Soviet Union will certainly be taken up."

The Times: "Prime Minister Churchill's statement that anti-submarine warfare is to be stressed remains as urgent now as it ever was. Liberation of the Mediterranean does not make it none the less true that the cover of the naval and air forces is necessary for military transportation. There is no ground for any supposition that anti-submarine warfare can be eased."

In this way the British press with one voice is opposing the revision of the Casablanca formula in favor of a Pacific first policy but at the same it is making quite a realistic estimate of the value of a formation of a second front on the European continent. The Manchester Guardian in asserting in its May 13 leader that the most important issue before the Washington conference is relations with the Soviet Union unmistakably estimates the strength of the Red Army on the Eastern Front to be the mainstay of the anti-Axis fighting power and its maintenance to be the prerequisite to any formation of a second front on the European continent. It also suggests that complete political understanding with the Stalin regime constitutes the most urgent political problem that must be solved before any effective invasion of the European continent can be planned.

In its leader for May 14 The Times further emphasizes the strategic difficulties of an attempt on the European continent:

"It is a mistaken optimism to suppose that the end of the Tunisian campaign has weakened the European fortress. To be sure, by capturing the men and arms of the Axis forces we have made them unusable elsewhere but we must not lose sight of the fact that we have before us a most difficult task of effecting landings in the face of well-prepared and numerically superior Axis forces if we are to develop a European campaign."

This comment is intended to caution the anti-Axis camp against a general feeling of optimism that has come over it with the end of the Tunisian operations.

British Public Impatient

The foregoing indications are regarded as clear proof that British political quarters are sensitive to any change in the anti-Axis strategy that would divert its main strength from the European Front. Public opinion in Britain is growing impatient over the frequent changes in the war policy of the anti-Axis camp necessitated by the unified policy of the Japanese, German and Italian war leaders being pursued with relentless consistency. A recent issue of the National Review says:

"Churchill has declared that he would go for Japan after overthrowing Hitler but it was a most unwise declaration, for the Japanese military authorities have been able to garner much valuable information from that unguarded remark."

According to a dispatch received at Lisbon from Chungking, the Chung Ying Jih Pao, organ of the Chungking regime, in its editorial for May 17 entitled: "Unconditional Surrender of the Enemy," says:

"There can be no question that the object of the Washington conference is to discuss the means of general mobilization of armed strength until the enemy is made unconditionally to surrender. Since the most important theater of war of the anti-Axis camp at present is the Pacific, it is to be supposed that the main subject of discussions at Washington is the Pacific War. Most probably Roosevelt and Churchill are considering plans for wresting back Burma and for launching a counter-offensive with China as base. If, attaching little importance to the East Asia War nothing is done, a most serious situation is liable to develop. If East Asia is slighted, Japan will be able to act freely in that area. It will control the Pacific and that would exercise the most serious effect on the European War. The menace of Japan is growing every minute and unless it is eliminated at once, its strength will only increase with time. The first step toward attacking Japan would be to wrest back Burma and reopen the supply route to Chungking. Then China should be made the base for a general offensive on Japan. At the same time, the anti-Axis forces must commence a major offensive from the northern and southern Pacific by sea and air. Nothing short of this will stop Japan. It is from this angle that we are specially interested in the outcome of the Washington conference."

Imperial Army Takes Maungdaw in Campaign

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counter-attack at any moment.

Behind Maungdaw are the Mayu Mountains and before it a swampy area across which flows the Naaf River. On the opposite shore are the villages of Naopara, Jinapara and others.

The enemy 143 brigade had its headquarters here and its commander, Lloyd, and his staff commanded from this point. Here the enemy presunptuously planned to retake Burma depending on Field Marshal Wavell's local supervision of the war and the abundant supplies coming up from the rear. With the beginning of the Imperial Forces' operations in early March the enemy was dealt a staggering annihilative blow at Indin in early April, and losing its spirit, began to retreat far back to Buthidaung to make a stand there and prevent a total collapse.

But the relentless advance of the crack Japanese units intent on further results gave the enemy no time in which to put its lines in order. The X X contingent which pushed on northward along the seashore paused on May 7 at Alaythangyau off which Major-General Tateo Kato, "War God of the Air," was killed in action, to pledge that his death should be avenged. It then continued its push toward Maungdaw.

Meanwhile the X X unit which received orders to attack Buthidaung crossed the Mayu Mountains northward and on May 4 arrived at a point 4 kilometers west of Buthidaung. Cutting the traffic on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Road, it advanced in collaboration with the units which were pushing on to Buthidaung along the eastern and western banks of the Mayu River, thus swinging into an encirclement formation around Buthidaung. On May 8 after a terrific bombardment on the point occupied it.

Enemy Flees in Confusion

Thus the enemy with its strongholds captured one after another by the tremendously effective fighting of the Japanese Forces began to flee in panic and attempted to flee into India on land or over the sea.

The main strength of the enemy 15th Army Corps, the 15th Division, the 26th Division, and the fourth, sixth, 36th, 47th, 55th, 71st, 88th, and 123rd brigades of other units took part in the British operations in Burma. Since the beginning of this year all of them, excepting the 71st and 88th brigades, were dealt annihilative blows by the Japanese Forces. Thus the defenses of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has grown increasingly more solid, and at the same time the might of the Imperial Forces is shaking the foundations of British power in India.

YAHAGI LAUDS STAND TAKEN BY PANG, SUN

Will Exert Big Influence on Remaining Chiang's Troops, Says Army Press Chief

Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, who knows well both Generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying, on Tuesday commented on their renunciation of the Chungking regime and their subsequent transfer of allegiance to the National Government at Nanking under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei.

"The joint communique issued by General Pang Ping-hsun and General Sun Tien-ying at noon on May 14 renouncing their support of the Chungking regime in favor of the National Government at Nanking along with their followers of more than 70,000 doubtless was made after thorough reflection," stated Major-General Yahagi.

"The decision of these two generals, in the light of the actual conditions prevailing in China and the world over, not only is a natural development but will go a long way in influencing the armies still remaining under the control of the Chungking regime," he added.

Lauds Stand Taken

Referring to the circular telegram of the two former Chungking generals, Major-General Yahagi pointed out as the most significant part that passage wherein they openly admitted that there is no way of stabilizing East Asia other than by joining the peace camp and by subjugating the Chinese Communists in collaboration with the National Government at Nanking and with its ally, Japan.

Major-General Yahagi declared that he has not the least doubt that their realization of new conditions in China is genuine and that their offer to support the National Government at Nanking will be welcomed by President Wang.

Recalling then the Manchurian Incident days when he was on duty in Manchuria, Major-General Yahagi stated that General Sun Tien-ying in those days was stationed with his army in Chahar Province, but Chiang Kai-shek apparently entertained some fear that he might switch his allegiance to the Manchurian regime. Chiang, therefore, ordered General Sun to move his army to Tsinghai Province but did not provide him with the necessary funds.

Chiang's Sinister Plans

Placed in a terrible predicament as he was, General Sun somehow managed to obtain the necessary funds, but when he started to remove his army toward the upper reaches of the Yangtze from the direction of Suiyuan and Paotao, in northwestern China, Chiang secretly ordered General Yen Hsi-shan to attack General Sun's army from the rear and General Ma Chao-chun to attack him in Ningsia Province.

Major-General Yahagi, at this junction, intimated that he was instrumental in stopping General Yen and his army from executing Chiang's order in the name of "bushido." However, General Sun and his army were not spared of a clash with the army under General Ma in the Ordes Plain, in northwestern China.

Meanwhile, General Yen maneuvered through negotiation for the absorption of General Sun's army, upon which General Sun went into retirement at Chintsuchan, in Shansi Province. General Sun, however, did not remain in retirement at Chintsuchan for long, for it was discovered subsequently that Chiang had issued a secret order to assassinate him. Greatly angered, General Sun then escaped to hide in Peking.

With the outbreak of the China Affair, according to Major-General Yahagi, General Sun came out of his retirement. He managed to have his army returned to his command by General Yen and organized the so-called Chungking Fifth Division.

According to Major-General Yahagi, both Generals Pang and Sun have always been strongly anti-Communistic despite the fact that they have long been under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called late Christian general.

Big Blow to Chiang

"The adherence of General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Army Corps to the National Government of China together with over 70,000 of his subordinates is a big blow to the Chungking regime," declared Lieutenant-General Rihachiro Banzai, retired, in a train interview at Nagoya on Tuesday afternoon, reported Domei. Lieutenant-General Banzai is going to Peking, it was learned.

"General Pang's surrender certainly must have imparted to Chiang Kai-shek a sense of unrest in that he can no longer trust the generals under him." Lieutenant-General Banzai further declared.

"The fact that not only General Pang's troops but also a large number of people under his sphere of influence have readily joined the Nanking Government is a matter of congratulations to both the National Government of China and Japan.

"By Japan's righteous attitude taken toward China, Chungking and the Chinese Communists have now lost their main objective in continuing their anti-Japanese activities, which are being recognized by Chungking generals as well as Communist leaders who have come to realize the true intention of Japan to establish a New Order in East Asia on a common basis."

BLACK FRIDAY OF MANILA

Thousands Worship the Black Nazarene, Black As Coal, Housed in the Quiapo Church, and Most Popular Sacred Image in All Manila

MANILA.—Every Friday is a holiday for Manila's tens of thousands of Quiapo devotees. Because Manila's Black Friday is a day of worship for the faithful followers of the miraculous Black Nazarene.

Fridays are black. Black because the clerical vestments and the altar draperies are dressed in ebony. So are the attire of the church-goers. No one would believe it but the Holy Nazareth is as black as coal. It is housed in the Quiapo Church, standing at Plaza Miranda near the foot of the Mulawen (former Quezon) bridge on the north side of the Pasig River. And it is, by far, the most popular sacred image in Manila. Its worshippers number countless thousands, who, at times, carry their venerations short of tropical frenzy.

On Fridays just as the grey begins to streak across the eastern horizon somewhere east of Laguna de Bay, the picturesque lake from which flow the waters of Manila's Pasig, early Quiapo devotees and the Quiapo's itinerant shopkeepers from far and near break the still enveloping Plaza Miranda. Encircling the old church, old in history, although its edifice is comparatively young due to numerous casualties it encountered, varied itinerant shops begin to mushroom. They add color, confusion and conflux to Quiapo and its Black Fridays. Nevertheless, all are necessities. For Manila's worshippers would feel lost without them. Because these peddlers offer things for the forgetful and gifts for the considerate.

People flow in and out continuously throughout the day but the animated scene surrounding the Quiapo remains. The miraculous feats of the Black Nazarene cast a strange spell over Quiapo-goers as they worship fervently until curfew time at midnight. That is when all good people go to asleep.

The scenes of the Quiapo remind the Tokyoite of the Kwannon temple in Asakusa Park in Tokyo. Here too, itinerant shopkeepers add color, confusion and conflux. Here too, are found venerators and pilgrims, some not among the ordinary.

Perhaps one of the most fascinating things about the Quiapo Church and its equally fascinating Black Nazarene, is that there is only a handful of people who know the story surrounding the dusky image. Why? Probably because it was sacrilegious to be too curious and probably because the wise were supposed to know. So the story behind the Black Christ gave birth to tales of every conceivable nature. Some died. Those which weathered the storm of centuries exist today.

The story commonly believed, and certainly the most popular, is that the Black Nazarene was first brought over by the Spaniards from Mexico City in the early part of the 17th Century. The Quiapo friars, upon opening the shipment, were horrified to see such an unbecoming newcomer. This was a terrible mistake. They couldn't ship it back because it would be an insult to the archbishop of New Espana.

So the pious friars, afraid it might arouse consternation among the worshippers, secreted the image somewhere in the church for permanent keeping. It wasn't long, however, when a nosey novice, poking among the Quiapo relics one Friday morning, came across the Holy Nazareth. He, too, shuddered in his black habits. Wasn't the image as dark as midnight?

Then something happened. He accidently touched it. And it gave him strength. He couldn't believe himself. He sneaked himself out and then sneaked himself in again. Only this time he had an invalid follow him. The novice encouraged the invalid to touch the Black Nazarene. He did and by the miracles of Heaven he was cured.

Fabulous tales fly with the winds. It wasn't long before hundreds of sick and wounded flocked from all parts of the Philippine archipelago to worship the Black Christ. A kiss on its foot, a touch of its garment or its hands and miracles continued to happen.

Mothers longing for babies planted osculations on the Nazarene's foot and prayed and their prayers were answered. The lovelorn were made happy. The worried had their troubles straightened out. And so the Quiapo suddenly became a Mecca.

Meanwhile, Quiapo earned its pedigree. It was first founded on August 29, 1586 by Governor-General Santiago de Vera. The good Governor had the church made of bamboo and nipa.

With the turn of the century, de Vera asked the archbishop of New Espana for an image of the Holy Nazarene. Here tales conflict. Some say the image was not black when it first arrived in Manila. That it was charred in the first Quiapo fire in 1639. These rumors, however, have been discounted.

The church was immediately rebuilt but an earthquake destroyed it in 1863. Still there was courage in the hearts of the Quiapo-followers and friars. Their house of worship would not stay destroyed long, but there must have been a black soul among the Black Nazarene devotees, for another fire struck in 1899.

The last disaster recorded was the fire on October 30, 1929, when the parish and belfry were scorched to the good earth.

Today the walls of Quiapo, some ten years old despite its tradition, are slightly tanned by Manila's scorching sun.

But it is only on Black Fridays and it is only at Quiapo where color, confusion and conflux reign. It is only under the massive roof at Plaza Miranda where the rich and poor, the young and old, men and women, crawl on their knees, a black velo (veil) or a handkerchief on their head. The devotees inch their way toward the altar as they make the sign of the cross. Before the Black Christ, they kiss its sacred hand or its foot or touch its holy garment and receive the blessings of the bishop.

To the casual visitor all this may seem pretty close to fanaticism. But it isn't. It is religious devotion and worship seen anywhere, especially in Greater East Asia where freedom of religion lives and breathes.

Quiapo church on Fridays under the New Philippines is jammed. More so than it was prior to the war. The Filipino people are a devout race. They throng Quiapo and countless other churches scattered throughout Manila, thankful that the New Order protects their church. Thankful that they can worship as their fathers and mothers did, as their grand-parents did and those before them, many generations ago. They have faith in the future of the New Philippines.

Cabinet Stresses Asia Development

(Continued from Page 1)

ized with the creation of this central organ.

The announcement made on Tuesday by the Board of Information concerning the same issue follows:

"With a concrete plan for strengthening the Asia Development Movement having been mapped out after deliberate consultation with the leaders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Asia Development League, the Government at the Cabinet meeting today decided on the subject of strengthening the Asia Development Movement which is outlined in the following items. As for the leader of the new organ, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno is expected to be chosen for the presidency.

"In view of the progress of the War of Greater East Asia as well as of the development and present conditions of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Asia Development League of Japan, and in order to unify Japan's Asia Development Movement at home and abroad and to place it in close connection with national movements in general thereby to realize a further progress of the same movement, the two organizations will be placed in the relations outlined as follows:

"1. The Asia Development League of Japan will be dissolved and the Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association abolished. These organizations will make a new start under new plans.

Powerful Body Planned

"2. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association should manage the Asia Development Movement as one of its important undertakings and for this purpose, a powerful central organ for the planning and practice of the Asia Development Movement will be established in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The new organization should succeed to the function of the Asia Development League with due respect to the purpose for which the League was created.

"3. The new machinery should create a structure whereby the Asia Development Movement will be pushed powerfully and its potentiality exercised effectively and properly."

Strong Formations Of Nippon Air Units Attack New Guinea

The positions of the anti-Axis forces in the northeastern portion of New Guinea were mass-raided on Monday by powerful formations of the Imperial Air Forces, it was announced by the anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

According to a Melbourne dispatch reaching Buenos Aires, quoted by Domei, anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on May 17 that Imperial Air Units had attacked and damaged the American positions at Port Moresby the same day.

KING EMMANUEL ATTENDS OPENING OF ART EXHIBIT

The gala opening of the Fourth Italian Art Exhibit was feted in the presence of King Emmanuel III on Monday, according to a Domei report from Rome.

Numerous Italian political dignitaries, elites of the Italian society, German Ambassador to Rome Hans Georg von Mackensen, representatives of the Japanese embassy in Rome, and other Axis envoys to Rome attended the festive opening.

Gorgeous and intrinsic works of art, including 798 paintings, 258 sculptures and 230 etchings, are displayed for art lovers.

British Admit Fall Of Vital Burma Base

(Continued from Page 1)

daw was an air base of great importance to the enemy on the Indo-Burma border. It will be seen that the fall of this position will be a heavy blow to the enemy's air force.

The enemy has been talking of retaking Akyab ever since November last year. He sent ground forces of the strength of two divisions across the border into Burma and built airfields at Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Donbeig, and Rathedaung.

Bases for Guerilla War

From these bases he carried on guerrilla warfare against various places in the northern part of Burma. His purpose was to cut off the line of communication of the Imperial Forces. He also bombed cities and towns ruthlessly. He paid special attention to Akyab. It was not uncommon for as many as 50 enemy planes to attack the place several times a day. Each time the enemy attacked the place he lost more than half of his planes.

In February, when the Imperial ground units started an offensive, the Imperial Air Units began attacking enemy air bases in the eastern part of India. They blasted the enemy air-bases within Burma and a number of enemy airfields in India, including those at Ram Bazaar, Chittagong, Feni, and others, thereby dealing a heavy blow at the enemy air force defending East India.

Enemy in Difficulty

The enemy is finding great difficulty in reinforcing this air force of his. As for the discipline of enemy airmen in service along the Indo-Burma border, it is rapidly declining, as will be seen from the fact that the enemy flight officers who were captured by the Imperial Forces near Akyab some time ago showed themselves without stomach for fighting.

The pre-occupation of enemy airmen who have been ordered into action is how to make a forced landing to avoid falling prey to the Imperial Air Units.

U.S. PUBLIC UNEASY ON ATTU SITUATION

Optimistic American Statements Fail to Suppress Growing Irritation of People

With the Washington authorities remaining very reserved in revealing the subsequent developments of the battle on Attu Island of the Aleutians, the American public has become uneasy and an air of irritation has begun to assert itself in the public's opinion, according to May 17 Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

The United States Navy Department announced on Monday that the operations against the Japanese Forces on Attu Island in the North Pacific were continuing, while Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox in a press conference at Boston declared that the operations were progressing satisfactorily.

Unrest Not Suppressed

These optimistic statements have fallen short of suppressing the growing unrest among the American public. Reflecting such an uneasy state in America, a report from Washington stated that political circles there are not very anxious even if information concerning the Attu operations is not available.

Another report from the American capital quotes a secret source to have revealed that in all probability, the advance of the American forces on the island was being checked by unfavorable weather.

Meanwhile, the American press gave much prominence to the remarks of Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, on Monday. It is evident that various American news agencies made great efforts to give the public the impression that the war situation on Attu Island is in favor of the American forces, by twisting the order of Major-General Yahagi's verbal statement.

In the meantime, the United States Office of War Information is reported to have made the following strained explanation with regard to the Attu operations:

"The American forces are by no means retreating. The lack of news about the war situation is simply due to the fact that there are no communication facilities on the islet. Maybe, the commander of the expeditionary forces has decided to refrain from making daily reports to Washington concerning the war situation."

Wishful Thinking

The same office further declared that communications between Attu Island and Tokyo seem to have been cut off, because the Imperial Headquarters of Japan has not made additional statements.

This wishful observation was blasted, however, by the verbal statement made by Major-General Yahagi on Monday.

It is also reported that American journals have reluctantly admitted the fact that owing to thick fogs over the Aleutian Islands, it has become impossible to give assistance to the landing forces either from the sea or from the air.

Status Is Elevated Of Nippon Consulate In Capital of Ireland

The Foreign Office announced on Tuesday that the Japanese Consulate at Dublin, Irish Free State, has been elevated to the rank of a Consulate-General. Setsuo Beppu, former Japanese Consul at Liverpool, has been appointed the Consul-General at Dublin, the capital of Eire.

SOVIET SUFFERS TERRIFIC LOSSES

4 Divisions, 3 Brigades Gone, Reveal Prisoners

The staggering losses that were suffered by the Red forces in the heated compaigns that were made during April 29 and May 10, were disclosed as amounting to four divisions and three brigades by the confessions made by the 650 Soviet soldiers who were taken prisoner in the area southwest of Kholmskaia on Saturday, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Numerous Soviet regiments were reduced to only 50 or 60 men, it was revealed.

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CONVENTION IS HELD BY CHINESE IN JAPAN

130,000 Members of Merchants Federation Voice Spirited Resolve at Kobe

"Long have we been basking in the Imperial Favors. What would we not give to be the vanguard of the blood brotherhood league between Japan and China!"

This spirited resolve of the 130,000 members of the Federation of Chinese Merchants in Japan was voiced at the third two-day convention of the Federation which opened at the Seamen's Hall, Kobe, at 1 p.m. Sunday, participated in by more than 80 delegates from all parts of the country, including Chosen and Karafuto.

The rally, the first to be held since China's declaration of war upon the United States and Britain, was under the auspices of the Chinese Embassy, the East Asia League, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Hyogo Prefecture, Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Delivers Opening Address

Following the national group rites, the inspector of the Kobe branch of the Federation delivered the opening address, after which the Chosen delegate read the injunctions of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Governor Ichiro Narita of Hyogo Prefecture and Mayor Bunichiro Noda of Kobe gave addresses of congratulation. The function adjourned after three Banzai for the two countries.

The convention sent the following telegraphic message in the name of the representative to Prime Minister Hideki Tojo:

"Under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor and thanks to the gallantry of the Imperial Forces, ruthless America and Britain have been driven out of East Asia and a new era is about to dawn upon Asia. This is a matter of gratification to the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia.

"In return for China's sincerity, Japan has helped greatly in the solidifying of our national foundation, political, economic and cultural. More recently, Japan, ahead of other countries, has retroceded her concessions and abolished her extraterritorial rights in China in fulfilment of our long-cherished aspiration. This fills us with unbounded gratitude.

"Long have we been in Japan and long have we been basking in the Imperial Grace. We are convinced that this is the time for us to devote our all to perfecting iron unity between the two countries and to the task of building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Taking advantage of this occasion of the third convention of the Federation of Chinese Merchants in Japan, we hereby pledge our unflinching resolve in that direction and to pray for your Excellency's continued health and success."

The delegates spent a day of recreation at Suma, Maiko and Takarazuka in the vicinity of the port city on Monday.

TO INAUGURATE SEMINARY OF JAPANESE CHRISTIANS

Birth of New Theological Body Signifies Creation of New Nippon Christianity

The newly-created Japan Christian Theological Seminary will be formally inaugurated at 3 p.m. today in the assembly hall of the Japan Eastern Theological Seminary situated at Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

Education Minister Nagakage Okabe will tender his felicitations at the inauguration ceremony. Other speakers on the program are Shiro Murata, president of the Japan Eastern Theological Seminary; Tsugio Matsushita, president of the Japan Women's Theological Seminary.

This signifies the consolidation of the Japanese Christians into one body, discarding the numerous sects which formerly existed and creating a new Christianity, the Japanese Christianity, based on Japanese theology and philosophy.

The Japanese Christians hope thereby to cooperate in the building of Greater East Asia by producing students who will manifest a new and better Christianity to the native peoples and residents in the Southern Regions.

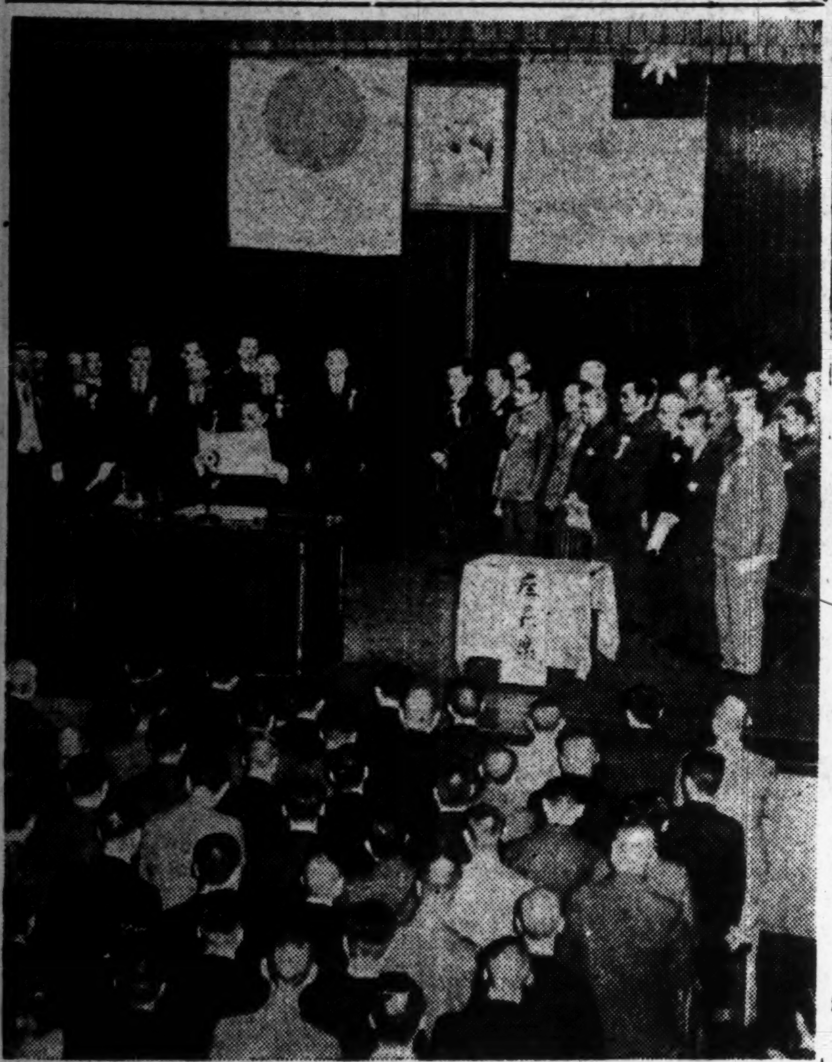
Sinks 95 Submarines

ROME, May 16.—During the 35 months of this war, Italian naval and air force formations sank 95 enemy submarines in the Mediterranean.

Divorce Cases Increase

STOCKHOLM.—No less than 160 cases of divorce were filed with the local divorce court during March or 60 more than the corresponding month last year.

Pledge Full Efforts



Over 130,000 members of the Federation of Chinese Merchants in Japan voiced their spirited resolve to devote their all-out efforts to perfect the iron unity between Japan and China and for building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at the third convention of the federation which opened in Kobe on Sunday. Picture above shows the resolution being read.

U.S. and Britain at Loggerheads Over Post-War Currency Plans

Wide Divergence of Opinions Has Developed Regarding Henry Morgenthau's Plan and That Proposed by Britisher Keynes

Surrounding the question of post-war international currency stabilization, which has recently been much in the air among the anti-Axis nations, a report has it that quite a wide divergence of opinions has developed between the plan sponsored by United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and made public on April 5 and the one advanced on April 7 by a celebrated British economist, Keynes, who may be claimed as representing the British sentiment on this score.

Though details of these two different proposals are lacking, we can still surmise the situation by putting together the meager reports that have so far reached here. Those divergent opinions may be boiled down to three salient points: (1) the difference of views on gold, (2) the question of voice or vote at the newly formed international finance center, and (3) their ideological difference as applied to the post-war international trade, according to the Asahi. The Asahi article follows:

Difference of Views

(1) Concerning the difference of views on gold. Under the Morgenthau plan it is proposed to set up a sort of an international exchange stabilization fund. It is to be done by modifying or extending the idea which governs what is commonly called the exchange equalization fund. Such a fund, in this instance conveniently likened to the capital of an international central banking institution, is to consist of 500,000,000 unitas (a unitas is an international currency unit, being equivalent to U.S. $10, and freely convertible with gold).

In other words, America is willing to put up under this plan $5,000,000,000 in gold, which represents one-half of the whole fund, the other half to be contributed by the different participating nations with their respective currencies. Under this proposal the rules governing this unitas are to control all the currencies of the contributing nations. Consequently all these different currencies are to be held at an exchange rate with the gold.

Aim of New Body

The aim of the new institution is claimed to lie in taking advantage of the establishment of this fund to prevent the occurrence of any violent shock or panic on the world exchange market. Hence all the international settlements of accounts entailed either from trade or exchange transactions are to be done on the gold basis and on the remittance of gold to cover any shortage. Naturally, under this scheme no recognition will be taken of any settlement or liquidation agreement individually made between the member nations, unless it is specifically permitted by the central body. This is the ambitious, self-centered American plan.

But against this, the Keynes proposal stands for creating a sort of an international finance center. It is a central body established by modifying or stretching the ideas about the clearing-house method and the aforesaid settlement or liquidation agreement.

The main aim under this plan is to settle all the international business accounts on books. The idea is based on the theory of international currency control. So thereunder the office of gold is merely to act as a nominal medium for final settlement of accounts and to be used as the standard of international currency unit. This function of gold is technically called bancor. This is the British plan which is at best a compromise, and whose nature will be explained later.

Question of Vote

(2) The question of voice or vote at the newly formed international finance center. Whereas, for determining the amount of contributions to the fund to be put up by each participating nation, America wants to base it upon the amount of gold, foreign bills of exchange on hand, and the people's income of individual nations, Britain wants to base it upon the amount of exports and imports obtained during the period of three years immediately preceding the current war.

It is too plain to need any comment as the former plan is designed to be of advantage to America while the latter is meant to be beneficial to Britain, excepting, however, that there seems to be a very little voice or voting power left for other member nations outside these two leading nations.

Ideological Differences

(3) Their ideological difference as applied to the post-war international trade. Under the Morgenthau plan, the currency value of a member nation cannot be lowered in any event unless it is specifically permitted by the central body. The idea is that, if it becomes too hard for such a nation to maintain its currency par, America will advance money or extend credit, and that in no event will she favor any reduction of currency value.

On the other hand, the Keynes plan recognizes an automatic reduction of the currency value of any debtor nation when a debt outstanding for a certain period exceeds a certain fixed amount. But at the same time such a nation is encouraged to export its commodities by reason of such reduction. In other words, it all amounts to the exportation of commodities for such a nation to undertake so as to take proper care of the final settlement of accounts.

Keynes Stoops Down

So much so for the difference of ideas and opinions concerning these proposed plans, it seems that Professor Keynes has apparently stooped down to political expediency. The question here is not which plan is better fitted in the economic sense to deal with the post-war economic situation, but that how much political significance is attached to each.

If, according to his plan, it is to stretch the idea about the clearing-house for the settlement of international accounts and to resort to the export of commodities for that purpose, there should be no need to hook it up with gold, or to introduce the term bancor. But in spite of that Britain wants the gold standard, and there are reasons for it.

Now that Britain is standing at the crossroads of life or death, she would want to avoid anything that may hurt the American feeling. Besides, she has the gold producing Transvaal to reckon with, as this British dominion might perforce turn to America for help. Viewed from Keynes's old stand on this sort of economic theory it is apparent that his degradation to stoop down to political expediency is complete.

Limit to Everything

But there is a limit to everything, even to Keynes' degradation. If it should return to the old gold standard Britain would have no feet to stand on under the American domination of international finances. So here comes a chance for compromise. It is neither a perfect control medium for gold to function nor a perfect gold standard, but something in between that the British economist has hit upon, as his plan amply reveals.

Undoubtedly, the Morgenthau plan is self-centered through and through.

The gold America hoards, amounting to $20,000,000,000, is nothing but a child's dump, as it is. It would be impossible for maintaining the stabilization of international currencies whose values are based on gold unless gold itself be redistributed among nations. This is where a joker comes in with the Morgenthau plan. Yet America would not want to redistribute her gold among nations, gratuitously. To consider this, she must have something like military bases and economic interests.

Speaking fundamentally, America should let go of her hoard of gold and become an importing nation, as suggested under the Keynes plan. But this step she must decline to take, for, how can she become an importing nation when it is clear as daylight she will be confronted with the problem of an industrial overproduction? Herein hangs the ques-

(Continued on Page 4)

Care Given Ailing Prisoner In Camp Deeply Appreciated

3 British Officers Held in Japan Express Gratitude for Treatment Extended Late Lt.-Col. Robertson

Gratitude to the Japanese authorities over the medical care extended to the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Robertson, commander of the British war prisoners in Camp No. 4 of the Tokyo War Prisoners' Camp, is expressed in statements made by three ranking British officers at the camp. These statements also express thanks to the Japanese authorities for the courtesy and assistance extended at the cremation and during the burial service, which was conducted with Christian rites.

The statement of Captain J. S. Chisholm follows:

"Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Robertson took command of troops at present in this camp during May of last year and was commanding them without break until his death. He was held in the highest regard by us all, and also had our utmost respect as an officer and a gentleman.

No Idea of Illness

"When he first became ill on 20th March, I myself had no idea that his complaint was anything other than an ordinary quickly-cured illness, but later when he showed signs of developing serious trouble I was very concerned as to his welfare. During the time he was in the camp my concern increased considerably, and when the diagnosis was made by Captain Barrett, I realized that the sooner Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson could be moved to a hospital, where the facilities for his treatment would be much better, the greater chance he would have of recovering. It was therefore, with great relief that I saw him transferred to hospital on 28th March, and knowing that he would be under skillful medical care, I was not greatly worried from that time onward.

"It was a very great shock to me personally, and I am sure to all other officers and men under his command, when Mr. Kuriyama announced to us on the morning of 1st April that Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson had passed away.

Camp Commander Grieved

"The Camp Commander and his staff appeared to be very grieved over the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, and they did everything they could to facilitate the funeral arrangements. Every courtesy and assistance was given the officers who attended the cremation to pay their last respects and to read a burial service at the Crematorium.

"The shock of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's death took some time to make itself felt by me. I have known him for many years and I could not at first realize that he had gone. All other officers and men under his command, I feel sure, although perhaps not having known him for as long as I have, also experienced a profound sense of loss in his death, and even now it is hard for some of us to realize that he is no longer with us.

"I would like to take this opportunity for placing on record, on behalf of the officers and men of this camp, our appreciation to the Camp Commander and his staff, and also to the personnel who attended Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson at Takada Hospital, for their efforts to save his life."

Capt. Barrett's Statement

The statement of Captain A. K. Barrett follows:

"I perhaps realized earlier than anyone else in the camp the gravity of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's illness, and also its chance of terminating fatally. Knowing him as long as I did and being a close friend of his made my task of nursing and attending him a most unpleasant and frightening experience, and a great responsibility was shifted from my shoulders on his transfer to hospital, where the necessities for his treatment would be available.

"I knew that in his weakened condition, the chances of his recovering from his illness successfully were slim, so I spent anxious days until the interpreter informed us of his death. Although this news was not unexpected, I received it with a profound sense of shock, and as the loss of one whom I was proud to call a friend.

Greatly Appreciated

"The consideration of the Camp Commander and his staff during Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's illness, and in allowing some of us to attend his burial service and cremation, was greatly appreciated, and in paying our last respects, we realized the extent of our loss.

"One still feels extremely sorry for his loved ones in Australia, as it is on them that the greatest burden of this loss will fall.

"Personally, I realize that our loss was inevitable, as the full scope of Medical Science was mobilized in his defense, and I am extremely grateful to the Japanese Army Medical Services for their endeavors to save his life."

The statement of Lieutenant A. Campbell follows:

"Prior to joining this draft and coming to Japan I knew little of Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, but what I knew of him was sufficient to impress me with his qualities as a leader and a soldier. Since then, living with him, I learned much of him as a man, and my former ideas were justified by these contacts. Consequently his illness and subsequent death came as a great shock and a great sorrow.

Feared Outcome

"At first, knowing little of the seriousness of his illness, the shock was somewhat lessened, but when the seriousness was brought home to me I feared for the outcome. His physical condition was such as to be a disadvantage in the fighting of this illness.

"I feel that everything was done for him and nothing appeared to be too much trouble to the authorities. His death was a blow but could not have been avoided, and my feelings are of great regret.

"My first thoughts on hearing the news of his death were for a Christian burial ceremony in recognition of his faith, and I am grateful to the Japanese authorities for allowing myself, as a former minister of religion, to go to Takada and read the burial service prior to his cremation and later on return to camp, for arranging a memorial service with the members of the Australian forces here in attendance.

"I feel sure that Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's relatives on hearing that this was done for him will be also grateful and feel that the Colonel, if he knew, would be happy in our recognition and our remembrance."

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CHIANG'S MEN TOLD TO STOP RESISTANCE

Loss of Generals Pang, Sun Cripples Chungking, Says General Staff Chief Pao

Domei

NANKING, May 18.—Commenting on the alignment of Generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying with the National Government of China, General Pao Wen-yueh, Chief of the General Staff of the Nanking Government's Military Council, exhorted the remaining men and officers of the Chungking regime to end their futile resistance by identifying themselves with President Wang Ching-wei's peace movement.

General Pao declared that the two former Chungking generals allied themselves with the National Government of China on May 14 from their base of operations.

Hailing this move, General Pao pointed out that the National Government under President Wang stands for Dr. Sun Yat-sen's 'Great Asia Principle' based on the attainment of peace in China, East Asia and the final realization of a New World Order.

During the past three years, General Pao added, the men of intelligence who left the Chungking regime for the cause of the Peace Movement were not small in number. He added that the latest entrance of Generals Pang and Sun has tremendously strengthened the fighting power of the National Government against the Anglo-American camp.

On the other hand, it was emphasized, Chiang Kai-shek's daydream of withstanding the war has undoubtedly been smashed by the loss of these two crack generals.

Indicating that Generals Pang and Sun were prompted in their latest action by their dislike for Communism and their farsighted realization that the unity of East Asiatic races can only be had with the extermination of all Anglo-American influences from East Asia, General Pao called to the other men and officers of Chungking to follow the examples of their latest predecessors if they still care for and love China and the people of China.

8 Main Plans To Up Nation's Power Ready

(Continued From Page 1)

Hygiene materials and the like is to be strengthened and their marketing and distribution are to be regulated. The production of the less urgently needed articles are to be reduced.

(2) Standardization and grading are to be quickly effected for newly-discovered remedies or medicine.

(3) The supply of the raw materials and equipment is to be assured.

It is pointed out that the eight State plans have been drafted and adopted far more quickly this year than last, that they have been made more organically interrelated with each other, that the plans have been made more detailed and thorough and that they have been made more flexible.

China, France Conclude Pact On Concession

(Continued From Page 1)

from May 16, at which time important discussions concerning in particular the transfer of customs rights to the National Government of China were held.

As general proceedings have been going on in an atmosphere of Sino-Japanese collaboration, complete realization of abolition of extraterritoriality is expected by well informed circles to be effected in the near future.

TO ENFORCE EDUCATION

Domei

BANGKOK, May 17.—The Thai Government decided to enforce compulsory education at a meeting held this morning at the Official Residence of Premier Marshal Phibun Songkhram with the attendance of the Premier, Education, Foreign, Defense, Home ministers and other officials concerned.

According to a 1937 census, illiterate persons in Thailand numbered 6,900,000, or three per cent of the whole population of the country.

Indian Troops Have No Courage to Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

said:

"We surrendered to the Japanese Forces voluntarily and it is natural that we are willingly cooperating with them. It is our conviction that Mahatma Gandhi, our leader, will attain Indian independence with the support of the Japanese Forces."

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

JAPANESE ACTIVITY IN CHINA SOLIDIFIED

National Service, Asia Development Organizations Being Amalgamated

Shanghai Times

Disclosure that an over-all organization exercising general supervision over the National Service and Asia Development organizations in South and Central China is being planned by Japanese authorities was recently made in Shanghai.

Shanghai will be the headquarters of the new supervisory organ, it was said, with Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister here, as president. Branches of the organization will be set up at Nanking, Hankow and Canton.

Plans for this organization developed out of the recent meeting of heads of the training sections of Japanese Ambassadorial and Consular offices at Kalgan, Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other places in China, held at the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry in Tokyo from April 7 to 10.

More Unity

According to Yasutaro Murakoshi, Shanghai head of the training section, who represented this city at the Tokyo conference, the purpose of the move is to give more unity and more purposeful direction to the activities of the Japanese Government and civilian circles in China. He enumerated the objectives of the new organization as follows:

(1) to coordinate and strengthen the activities carried out in the past by National Service and Asia Development organizations independently of each other;

(2) to attain perfect unity of action between government and civilian circles;

(3) to reflect the general opinion of the people in National Service and Asia Development activities.

Budget Presented

Funds for the over-all organization will be appropriated by the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry out of the Japanese Government's Second Reserve Fund. Budget estimates for the cost entailed in maintaining the organization have been presented by the patriotic bodies in China involved in the movement to the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry.

As the first step in the program, the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry has appropriated funds for an institute to train young Japanese in China and establish unity in purpose with the Government in this move. This new institute is to be established here in Shanghai in the vicinity of the Eight Character Bridge in Chapei. Plans that have already been approved call for the construction of a four-storied building with accommodation for 100 Japanese youths.

Study of Nippon Language Makes Big Headway in Shonan Schools

Malai, Sumatra Youths Being Dispatched to Japan To Learn Rudiments of Becoming True Leaders of Co-Prosperity Sphere

Syonan Sinbun

The study of Japanese language has advanced so far that it is now used freely in conversation in all public schools in Shonan.

How indispensable the new lingua franca has become was seen at the start of the new school term. In a certain school here, there was a class comprising 50 Chinese students. Their teacher was an Indian, their headmaster an Irish Catholic brother, and their medium of speech Japanese.

Relating this fact to a reporter, Rev. Brother Canice, Ko Cho (principal) of the Victoria Street Boys' School, stated that the Japanese language was used by teachers during lessons.

"Most of my teachers who sat for their recent Japanese language examination passed with flying colors," Brother Canice stated.

The Catholic Brothers' schools in Shonan cater for over 1,000 pupils, while the Convent also boasts of an increasingly large number of students.

To Study in Japan

The Military Administration Department is planning to send to Japan promising students selected from among the youths of Malai and Sumatra, in order to let them get in touch with the essence of the national characteristics as well as the national constitution of Japan, and to enable them to master, in the shortest possible period, her literary arts and practical business, thus providing them with ability to cooperate with the Japanese authorities at the head of the local inhabitants after their return home from Japan toward constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The number of students to be sent is limited to a total of 15, and only male students between 17 to 20 years of age in Malai and Sumatra are eligible. They must be sound both in mind and body, and qualified to be the leaders of their communities in future.

Applicants should be the graduates of the under-mentioned schools or possess equivalent qualifications:—

Leading Officials' Training Institute.

Shonan Police Training School.

Industrial or Normal Schools (the former Inlandsche Ambachtsleergang).

Former High School (Mulo).

Successful candidates are to receive preliminary education both in Japanese language and the state of affairs in Japan at the beginning of May lasting for about a month, and will be sent to Japan on June 10.

Upon their arrival in Japan, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in close cooperation with the Education, war and navy Ministries will be in charge of their education.

During their stay in Japan, the students are to study the Japanese language for the first year, and then make a special study of any of the subjects, such as education, industrial technique, police administration, etc.

Travelling and all other necessary expenses will be defrayed by the Military Administration Department. During their stay in Japan, the students will be given by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs a monthly allowance of ¥100 for their school expenses.

Penang Schools Open

All schools in Penang and Province Wellesley have been renamed after the district, village or road in which the school is situated. This change will affect 118 schools in Penang and the Province. In several instances, however, two neighboring schools have been made into one, reducing the number of schools to 107.

In the town area there will be 29 schools, in the rural 18, in North Province 23, in Central Province 21 and in South Province 16.

Mr. Mori added that another opportunity would be given those over-age students and those who had no opportunity of learning the Japanese language to learn the language with the re-opening of evening classes on completion of the three-month course now being given.

Medical Scholarship Given

The Commissioner, Endowments Department, Penang, officially announces that at the approval of the Governor of Penang, the Kapitan Kling Scholarship at the New Medical College, Shonan, has been awarded to Abdul Wahab bin Md. Ariff, a former third year medical student, and the winner of the Penang Centenary Gold Medal.

Mr. Wahab passed his second professional medical examination, part one, and was about to appear for part two when Singapore fell. At present he is attached to the Department of Biochemistry, former College of Medicine.

HONGKONG OBTAINS LARGE FOOD OUTPUT

Cattle, Peanut Oil Included Among Shipments From Macao, Kwangchow Bay

Hongkong News

Foodstuffs and other daily commodities continue to arrive in Hongkong from outports. The latest shipments to arrive from Macao and Kwangchowwan brought over 400 heads of cattle and 2,000 tins of peanut oil.

From Macao, the list includes 15 bags of white sugar, 2,041 tins of peanut oil, 39 tins of lard seven cases of tobacco leaf, 11 bags of beans and 67 tubs of sugar.

From Kwangchowwan there were 20 bags of beans, ten cases of tea, 100 bags of Chinese herbs, ten baskets of salted eggs, ten baskets of fresh eggs, 100 tubs of sugar, 435 live pigs and 40 cows.

Air Lines Increase

An increase in the number of air services throughout the country has been brought into effect since April 1, it was learned from the China Aviation Company in Hongkong.

First of all, the Company plans to resume the Peking-Nanking, Shanghai-Hankow, Shanghai-Canton, Canton-Hoihow and Canton-Swatow lines, so that passengers from Hongkong will be able to fly to all parts of the country on arrival in Canton.

At present there is a service from Hongkong to Canton, but passengers must first obtain a permit from the Government-General's Office before they can obtain passage which costs $30 per person.

There will be services twice weekly from Shanghai to Canton, Canton to Shanghai Canton to Hoihow, and Canton to Swatow.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

U.S. and Britain Disagree Over Post-War Program

(Continued From Page 3)

tion of her gold to follow closely the question of her international trade after the war.

America Different

Unlike the British Empire, America can well take care of her bloc economically after the war. In pre-war days America maintained the highest tariff wall of all the nations of the world. And inside this girdling wall which enclosed an area of 9,000,000 square kilometers, there thrived a free market for a population of 130,000,000 souls. Besides, she had the Central and South Americas to do business with. All these will be here even after the war.

And unlike Europe, where a day's train travel will bring you through different national boundaries in the political, economic, cultural senses, it is the same all over the United States—in language, customs thoughts, and habits. This makes America to be the home of industrial standardization, rationalization, and mass production, which is characteristic of her economic hegemony.

But to compete with this American set-up the British Empire bloc alone would not suffice. The fundamental weakness lies in Britain's inability to protect militarily all her colonies and possessions, which make her bloc, scattered all over the world. Hence it becomes necessary for her to be a part of the wide-area European sphere, within which she can control her sphere of influence politically, economically, and militarily.

Churchill's Suggestion

The manifestation of such an economic turn of the British mind was reflected when Churchill said, "the European family," in his speech of March 21. What Churchill suggested is indicative of the necessity of a wide-area European bloc to be set up, so that Britain can become a member of the family. And viewed adversely it would mean no longer the existence of small nations in this sphere as independent sovereignties, as has been the case heretofore.

Some such wide-area European economic tendency having been foreseen, America apparently wanted to forestall it: America could not but watch the British moves with a keen eye of suspicion and misgiving, in about the same way she viewed the League of Nations and Pan-European movement. How otherwise could she be disposed to extend the Lease-Lend benefit to Britain and become the arsenal of democracy?

America wanted to dominate the postwar world with her military and economic powers. This is the American aim in the present war. And to realize it she has to extend herself. So she has committed herself to the question of the post-war world market and economy, yet by centering her claim in the maintenance of her Monroe Doctrine.

Laying of Under-Plot

And that which politically demonstrated this American idea was the celebrated Atlantic Charter, particularly those passages of the document which had to do with free trade and racial self-determination. Needless to say that behind those beautiful words there lay the ambitious movement of American capital and goods. It was simply the laying of an under-plot—to oppose any wide-area European economy coming into being—that was behind the whole scheme.

Thus, after all, being seen through the Anglo-American currency controversy is the existence of their inordinate ambition to control the post-war world. However anxious they may be, their discussion of any such post-war problem is clearly premature. It is just like the counting of chicks before they are hatched. They have yet a hard row to hoe.

At this stage of the war we can hardly take such Anglo-American talks on their face value; there must be some reasons for formally making them public. It is simply a confession of their impatience about the strengthening of their fighting power that induces us to make their aims clearer by giving the following two reasons:

Worries of Over-Production

1. Their worries from the prospect of a post-war industrial over-production are the cause working against their war production increase, and this is particularly noticeable in America, where it is heavily handicapped. So it is necessary to get rid of this cause by some means before it is too late. And the reported anti-Axis Powers' agricultural conference under contemplation is indicative of their efforts in this connection.

Besides this worry, America has to be clear of her anxiety about her hoard of gold, now lying idle in the Kentucky mountains, that it might turn useless after this war. Unless this question is settled one way or another, there will be no peace of mind to the American statesmen and capitalists, not speaking of the gold-worshipping general public.

Question of Currency

2. Whenever any post-war problem is broached, the question of currency will surely come up. And on this subject America must insist on maintaining the gold standard. Knowing the fact that the Keynes plan was in the course of drafting, what could America do but steal a march on it? A clever move! And at the same time the Roosevelt government wanted to impress upon the American people its able leadership—a design to get popularity, which is all in American politics.

Thus, regardless of how premature it is, the American Government represented by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau brought up a couple of days ahead the subject of gold standard simply to forestall the British design. Now after all is said and done, we want to know if it is not an Anglo-American uneasiness of mind, especially that of America, that compelled the Roosevelt clique to resort to such an amateurish, yet a desperate move—forced by the distressing war circumstances—and showing how desperately they are anxious to see on an early date a decisive conclusion of their war, the war of their own making.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 32
Over Kira's Wall

It was about ten blocks from Hayashi-cho in Honjo to Matsuzaka-cho. Both the wind and snow had stopped, but as the ronin sped over the snow-covered ground, the feet of those in the lead kicked up little clouds of snow-dust which whirled up silvery-white in the gloom, and was as quickly scattered by the rushing figures of those who came behind.

They came to the second bridge.

"The bell!" exclaimed somebody.

The strokes of a bronze time-bell echoed softly over the snow.

"The seventh hour!" exclaimed Kimura Okaemon.

Something fluttered down from the collar of Kanzaki Yogoro, who was in front of him.

Kimura picked it up.

"Master Yogoro, you dropped your farewell to this world," he said, and handed back the tanzaku (rectangular piece of paper on which is written a poem).

Kimura sped on, and as he ran, he recited aloud:

"O Catalpa bow
When Spring is near
The snow on my hand-guard
Is like fallen flower-petals."

Hazama Kihei, who was near him, raised his voice in turn, and recited his own farewell poem to life:

"O thou bird of the Capital!
This question I would ask of thee—
Does the silent warrior know
If there is shame in this world?"

"That was a good one," shouted Onodera Junai, and he himself recited:

"Though I live a hundred years,
And the world change often,
Can I ever forget
The kindness of my lord?"

Those in the lead had already crossed the bridge, and were speeding along the further bank. Their dark shadows flitted over the snow like a flock of low-flying ravens.

They were already within a stone's throw from the mansion of Kira, and the surging excitement within them had found its outlet in the form of verses.

The hour was close to dawn. The sound of the bell they had heard at the second bridge was the signal to assemble at the Matsuzaka-cho crossroad.

At the crossroad Sugino Juheiji's group from Tokuemon-cho, and Maebara Isuke's group from Aiai-cho were already assembled. Their figures formed a black smudge on the snow.

"Sh-ssh!" Yoshida Chuzaemon raised his hand and warned the others.

In front of them was the wall of Kira's mansion.

The eyes of Yoshida Chuzaemon gleamed fiercely from under the visor of his steel-lined hood. With the speed of long practice, he counted the number of all present.

"All present," he muttered, and going to the side of Oishi Kuranosuke, he held a whispered consultation with him.

The forty-seven men were divided into two groups, one group to break in by the front gate, and the other by the rear gate. Every man had been allotted to some special duty beforehand, and they all moved swiftly and silently to their posts.

The front gate group was headed by Oishi Kuranosuke. The rear gate group was under Chikara, but Yoshida Chuzaemon was vice-commander and adviser at the same time.

The silence of the night was suddenly broken by a series of heavy thuds as at both front and rear gates black figures climbed swiftly and agilely up the walls and perched astride the gate-roofs and on the branches of the trees that grew within reach. The dislodged snow continued to thud down on the ground as the attackers climbed into the trees that grew along the wall of Kira's garden. But nobody inside the mansion seemed to be aware of the disturbance.

At the front gate, a ladder had been flung against the wall, its top ends thrust into the pale disc of the moon that looked down on the scene. The first man up the ladder was Otaka Gengo, and as he jumped down lightly on the snow on the other side, Yoshida Sawaemon darted past Okajima Yasoemon to secure the honor of being second over the wall.

"Be careful, it's slippery," warned Okajima, and he extended a helping hand to the white haired Horibe Yahei, who came climbing up the ladder behind him.

"Remove your hand," growled the old man, and ignoring the proffered hand, continued to come up the ladder, his spear in his hand.

But Yahei, after all, was an old man of seventy-six, long past his prime.

Kataoka, Hazama, Yato, Katta, Takebayashi and Hayami came after him, but they jumped down the other side whilst the old man was still hesitating on the top of the wall.

"Gengo, Gengo," called Yahei at last. "Lend me your shoulder."

"Sure," said Gengo, and came beneath where old Horibe was sprawled astride the roof of the Kabuki Gate.

"Excuse me," said Yahei, and stretching down one leg, placed his foot on Gengo's shoulder. Then he jumped. But before he touched the ground, he found himself held firmly in the muscular arms of Otaka Gengo.

Gengo placed him gently on the ground. "You are light," he smiled.

By this time the front door of Kira's mansion had been broken in. Yahei pointed his spear in the direction of this door, and raising his voice in a yell, charged at it with the others.

The front gate group consisted of 23 men. As the first to reach the ground charged at the front door, the remaining members of the group jumped down from the roof, the wall, and the gate and followed close behind.

Kanzaki Yogoro and Hara Soemon, who had been trying to oust each other, suddenly slipped on the roof, and fell down to the ground with a wild yell which was smothered by the snow which fell with them.

Nobody had seen Oishi Kuranosuke come over the wall, but when they were all inside Kira's garden, the imperturbable leader was standing there unruffled, calmly looking at the door which had been burst open with a battering ram.

At that moment, a dark figure darted out from the guard-house, and dashed across the ground toward the shadow of the trees.

One of the ronin shouted a challenge, and ran after the figure.

"Don't cut him down!" The warning rang out from between Oishi's lips.

The escaping guard was captured, bound and tied securely to one of the pillars of the guard house.

"Fire! Fire!" A shrill scream rang out from somewhere in the house.

In an instant the whole place was full of pandemonium. Men were shouting everywhere, and in the gloom it was impossible to recognize friend or foe merely by trying to listen to one another's voices. Rising even above this din, a terrific uproar arose from the direction of the rear gate, and echoed over the ground to the ears of the comrades at the front gate.

Kira's mansion was surrounded by walls which extended 300 feet East to West, and 200 feet North to South. Within this space the veil of night was torn rudely asunder as pandemonium broke loose. It seemed as though Hell itself had erupted its shrieking devils beneath the floorboards of the stately mansion of Kira Kozuke-no-Suke.

Chapter 33
Flashing Blades

Behind the front door was the hall, and behind this the library. Next to this was the dressing-room, and beyond were several living-rooms.

The room of Sahyoe-no-Suke, Kira's son, was here.

Kira's own room was near the rear gate, and faced Sahyoe's quarters across the inner garden. The two rooms were connected by a corridor somewhere in the inner recesses of the house.

By this time the whole household was in indescribable confusion. The tiles on the roofs were rattling down on to the ground as though an earthquake was shaking the house, and the wooden rafters and ceilings were creaking dangerously as though some giant ogres were dancing over the house.

"Hara, bring the pole!" said Oishi:

Hara Soemon, who had been standing near the front door with a long green bamboo pole in his hand, ran toward Mase Kyudaiyu, and after tying a scroll of paper securely to the top end, the two of them thrust the pole deep into the ground.

The writing on the scroll read:

"Statement pertaining to the action of the retainers of Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami."

Below this were written the names of the forty-seven men, and a concise explanation of their stand point, of their lord's regret at the time of his death, and their true motives in thus taking revenge on their lord's enemy, Kira Kozuke-no-Suge. The statement was addressed to the inspector who was bound to be sent by the authorities to this place on the morrow.

When this pole was firmly embedded in the ground, Oishi turned to his men.

"Hayami, Kanzaki and the others, ignore the samurai quarters. Charge into the house!"

The Yonezawa samurai brought here by Shimizu Ikkaku lived in the samurai quarters near the front entrance. Oishi had posted Hayami Tozaemon and Kanzaki Yogoro, who were good archers, and four or five others before these quarters, to forestall any interruption on the part of the Yonezawa stalwarts. But in spite of the noise, these samurai had not come out. That was why Oishi had ordered his men to ignore the samurai quarters.

With a wild shout, one group charged into the main corridor leading from the hall. Some of the outer sliding doors were already unfastened, but as the charging ronin whirled round their mallets, the remaining doors burst asunder and clattered into the garden.

"The retainers of the late Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami have come to avenge the death of their lord!"

"Kira! Where is Lord Kira!"

"Show thyself like a brave man. We want your head!"

"Show thyself, or thy cowardice will leave a smirch on thy name unto future generations!"

"Where is Lord Kira? Kira come out!"

"The retainers of Takumi-no-Kami are here!"

The Ako ronin shouted out their challenges as they burst through the rooms. Their voices echoed and re-echoed from room to room, and to the confused attendants of Kira's household, they sounded like the trumpets of doom.

Koemon, the son of Onodera Junai, was like a young demon. With flying locks, he leaped and slashed and parried as three samurai from the attendants' room rushed out to attack him.

"I'm coming!" yelled Otaka Gengo, who had seen his friend's peril from the library, and came rushing to his aid. But

"Back! Back, villain!" exclaimed a husky voice, and a naked sword flashed in front of his nose from the shadow of some sliding doors.

Otaka whirled round, and parried in time as his opponent slashed down with his sword. Otaka's antagonist was a short man, reaching up only to Otaka's chin, but he was whirling round an enormously long sword with ease.

Otaka pressed fiercely, and the other fled towards the corridor. But as he reached it, one of the ronin tripped him up with the haft of his spear, and the short man went tumbling headlong into the snow outside.

As soon as Otaka reached Koemon's side, two of the attackers fled. Otaka Gengo darted after one of them, and cut him down from shoulder to waist.

Gengo's swordplay was dazzlingly brilliant. He wore a crimson shirt beneath his outer coat of black, and as he whirled round his long, gleaming sword, the crimson of his flashing sleeves was like a circle of flame round his swiftly darting figure.

Koemon had already cut down his remaining opponent.

"Good man!" praised Otaka Gengo.

Koemon flashed him a grin, and rushed toward the alcove of the big hall. Otaka looked around, in search of his enemies, and his eye fell on the row of bows arranged neatly along the further wall of the double-mat room. His sword flashed, and with a series of loud and bizarre noises, as though a gigantic harp of a hundred strings had been cut, the bows sprang upright and crashed down on the floor.

Even in the midst of the confusion that was going on around, that strange sound made the others whirl round in startled curiosity.

"Well done!" said somebody. The enemy's whole archery had been destroyed at one stroke.

"You have quick wits," praised a loud but husky voice. It was like the voice of an old man, and it came from somewhere in that surging melee of rushing men.

(To Be Continued)

THE WELL KOBO DAISHI DUG

About thirty miles from Mt. Koya in the province of Kii is a very small hamlet, of but thirty houses, or so, called Okazaki-mura. One midsummer day more than a thousand years ago Kobo Daishi, the noted priest and founder of the Kongo-fuji, Temple on Mt. Koya, chanced to visit this village, and being parched with an intolerable thirst he dropped in at a peasant's cottage by the roadside to ask for a bowl of water.

Knowing him to be an itinerant priest by his appearance, an old woman, who was apparently looking after the house while the other members were out at work in the fields, politely showed him into the guest room, and begging him to wait for a little while, she went out totteringly with the help of a staff.

About an hour later the old woman came back puffing and blowing, and proffered a bowl of water to the impatient priest. Kobo Daishi could not but wonder how it was that she had taken so much time to get such a small quantity of water, and asked her the reason. According to her explanation, there was not a single well in the village, and the villagers had to go down to a mountain-stream for service water, and even this stream would often dry up during the hottest summer month, which compelled them to go farther to a spring that welled up by the hillside. Thus it took them nearly an hour to fetch even a small quantity of water.

After listening to the old woman's account Kobo Daishi said, "I am very sorry to hear it. Without water what is the worth of all the rice and salt garnered in the barn? Now, I will dig a well for you." So saying he walked out into the yard, and invoking the aid of Amida Buddha he stuck his bamboo stick in the ground, when, curiously, crystalline water gushed up suddenly from the earth which had hitherto yielded not a drop of even dirty water in spite of repeated diggings.

The well was named "Kobo Ido," and has ever since been the sole well that has supplied the villagers with water and quenched the thirst of travelers. As for the bamboo stick which Kobo Daishi threw away after digging the well, it went flying as far as Asako-mura some three miles distant, sticking deep in the ground with its root in the air, and in the meantime it took root and put forth shoots. It is popularly known as "Kobo-no Sakadake", meaning Kobo's bamboo growing upside down.

Concert Calendar

A piano recital by Muneki Shinoiye, assisted by Professor Leo Sirota, at 7 p.m. Thursday, at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, Op. 31-2; Schumann's "Carnival," Op. 9; Chopin's Etude in C minor; Berceuse, Op. 57; Waltz Brillante; Shinoiye's Tonal Poem and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody.

The 100th concert by the Tokyo Academy of Music, featuring Tokyo Academy of Music Orchestra under Professor Helmut Fellmer, Tamotsu Kinoshita and Kunihiko Hashimoto, and chorus by the Tokyo Academy of Music Chorus, Saturday, May 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes K. Shimoosa's Symphony "Hymn of Shotoku Taishi"; Shinichi Takata's "Theme and Variations"; Helmut Fellmer's Prelude; Fukuko Kobayashi's piano Concerto (played by composer herself); and Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Umi-Yukaba," (orchestra with chorus.)

"Three Grand Piano Concertos' Afternoon" to raise funds to be presented to the Navy, sponsored by the Nippon Ongaku Bunka Kyokai, Saturday, May 22, at 1:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The conductors include Yazayemon Hayakawa, Hideo Saito, Hisatada Otaka and Noboru Kaneko. The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and the soloists: Motonari Iguchi and Miss Kazuko Kusama, at the piano. The program includes T. Setoguchi's "Gunkan Koshinkyoku"; "Taiheiyo Koshinkyoku" arranged by Navy Band; Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 5; Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianos and Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5.

The ninth violin recital by pupils of Hidehiko Watanabe, Saturday, May 22, at 6 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Two piano recitals by Miss Takako Orimoto and Miss Toyoko Orimoto, the former on Saturday, May 22, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan and the latter on Monday, May 24, at 7 p.m., at the same hall. Miss Takako Orimoto's program includes Bach's Chaconne in D minor; Beethoven's Sonata in E flat major Op. 27-1; Brahms' Waltz Op. 37; Ravel's Sonatine in F sharp minor; Chopin's Polonaise Fantasy in A flat major Op. 61; Nocturne in G major Op. 37 and Scherzo in E major Op. 54. Miss Toyoko Orimoto's program: Schumann's Fantasy in C major Op. 17, Debussy's Twelve Preludes and Chopin's 24 Preludes Op. 28.

A concert by the Tokyo Academy of Music to raise funds to be contributed to the Army, directed by Professor Tamotsu Kinoshita, Sunday, May 23, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Haydn's "The Four Seasons," translated into Japanese, orchestra with chorus.

A piano recital by pupils of Professor Paul Vinogradow, Saturday, May 22, at 1 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan.

The second series of six music-historical lecture recitals by Eisaburo Kioka, Sunday, May 23, at 3 p.m., at the Gothic Chapel of the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, Nishi Ogikubo. The program: Bach's Toccata and Fugue; Partita in D minor (Violin solo); Concerto Italian (Piano Solo).

The fourth series of piano recital by Madame Chieko Hara, Saturday, May 22, at 2 p.m., at the Teikoku Gekijo Theater. The program includes five sonatas by Mozart, Chopin, Ravel, Schumann and Beethoven.

A violin recital by Miss Hisako Tsuji, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Monday, May 24 at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B minor, "Unfinished"; Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole in D minor Op. 21 and Paganini's Violin Concerto No. 1 in D major Op. 6.

The tenth Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert, under the baton of Professor Klaus Pringsheim on Tuesday, May 25, at 6:30 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan. The program: Bach's "Johannes-Passion" (the first performance in Japan). The soloists include Miss Toshiko Toda, soprano; Miss Junki Ri, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone. Chorus by the Teikoku Music School Chorus members.

A vocal recital in which the entire series of Schubert's "Die Winterreise" will be given by Ria von Hessert (Mezzo-soprano), professor of Uyeno Academy of Music, accompanied by Professor Helmut Fellmer at the piano, Wednesday, May 26, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A piano recital by Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, Wednesday, May 26, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Bach's Partita C-moll; Beethoven's Sonate Es-dur Op. 81a; Chopin's Impromptu Fis-dur Op. 36 and Palonaise Fantasie As-dur Op. 61 and Debussy's Prelude-Sarebande-Toccata.

The fourth concert by the Tokyo-Kammermusik-Vereinigung, (Tokyo Chamber Music Association), Wednesday, May 26, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The artists include Madame Eta Harich-Schneider, piano and cembalo; Shozo Suzuki, flute; Akeo Watanabe, Shuntatsu Kohno, violin, Kimiyo Matsuura, viola and Hideo Saito and Fumio Suzuki, 'cello. The program includes Schubert's Sonatine D dur for Violin and Piano; Schumann's Fantasiestuecke Op. 12, (piano solo); Schubert's Trio Es dur Op. 100.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

For the first time in 20 years, Kikugoro Onoye, veteran Kabuki actor, and Rokuro Kitamura, both exponents of female impersonating roles of classical and modern school dramatic circles respectively will meet on the same stage in June when they will appear at the Kabukiza with a mixed program of new and old plays. They will take the title roles in "Ippon Gatana Dohyo Iri" (a semi-kabuki drama by Shin Hasegawa), which won public acclaim several years ago in its premiere production with Kikugoro and the late Fukusuke in the leading roles. The forthcoming June performance will be divided into two parts; namely, the matinee and evening show. The abovementioned drama will feature the matinee program, consisting of four plays. The evening performance, which will be headed by Uzayemon Ichimura and Ennosuke Ichikawa, will have four plays, including "Gempei Nunobiki no Taki" (The Tale of Sanemori, Great Warrior of the Genji Clan).

Kichiyemon Nakamura and his own group will make a stand at the Meijiza next month. The arrangement of the program is now being discussed by the theater management.

Written by Sub-Lieutenant X X of a submarine of the Imperial Navy, "Miikusa Bune" (The Warship), a Noh drama, will be broadcast through the JOAK Station on May 25 with Tetsunojo Kanze in the principal role. This drama will be staged at the Peers' Club on May 24.

The famous vendetta drama of "Chushingura," or the Tale of the Loyal Retainers of Lord Asano, will simultaneously be staged next month at the three leading theaters in the capital. The Kabukiza will present Scene 9 of the orthodox version of Chushingura with Kikugoro in the title role. At the Meijiza, four scenes from the first to fourth acts of the drama will be presented headed by Kichiyemon. The Zenshinza, which will play at the Shimbashi Embujo, will present Act 7, or the so-called "Ichiriki no Chaya" (The Ichiriki Teahouse at Gion, Kyoto).

A grand opera performance will be presented at the Kabukiza on May 28, 29 and 30, this being the 17th regular performance of the Opera Company headed by Yoshie Fujiwara. The program includes "Nishiura no Kami" (The God of Nishiura), a newly produced Japanese opera by Ryutaro Hirota, and Rossini's 'Barber of Seville.' In the two operas, the leading roles will be taken by Yoshie Fujiwara, Goro Murao, Keisuke Shimoyagawa, Miho Nagato, Mieko Suzuki, Takako Mikami, Takeshi Tometa, Soichiro Namioka and Hidekichi Hibino. The music will be provided by members of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Manfred Gurlitt.

A program of music, dance and lecture will be given at the local Takarazuka Gekijo at 1:30 p.m. on Friday in commemoration of the forthcoming historic Navy Day, which falls on May 27. The performance will be sponsored by the Kuroganekai of the Navy Association and the Toho Company under the support of the Navy Ministry and the Board of Information.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1943

Anglo-American Crimes

Some day, when the Anglo-Americans will have begun to forget the shock of having lost the current war, when the sharp heartache of defeat has faded away into the dull pain of an upleasant memory, perhaps they will shake their heads and wonder at some of the things they are doing now. Perhaps some day they will turn back the pages of their history books and remember with a deep, burning shame the useless, perverted cruelty, the unbelievable insanity of the men who are fighting for them today. Some day—but that day is still distant, and in the meantime the world stands in shocked, benumbed surprise at the senseless atrocities perpetrated by the same people who once paid loud lip service to humanitarian principles.

Hundreds of innocent men, and children in cities, towns and villages in Europe and in Asia have met death from wantonly scattered Anglo-American bombs. Many of those who died, the ones in Belgium, Holland and France, once had believed that the Anglo-Americans were their friends, their gallant allies. The black bombs of death hurled at them from high in the skies, thrown at them with unmistakable deliberateness, aimed at them instead of at legitimate military objectives must have caused them to curse the day that they ever thought of the Americans as a people with a heart. And those who have escaped death or injury from the American terror raids will not forget the planned ruthlessness of these attacks; the burning fires of sorrowful indignation will not soon die out.

Stung to desperation by the bitter defeats they have suffered in the war which they themselves planned and hoped for, the Anglo-Americans have begun more and more to resort to vicious, inhuman tactics in an effort to strike terror into civilian populations. Faced with inevitable defeat on the fields of battle, they have turned to attacks against the defenseless, in utter disregard of the principles of human decency and of the established regulations governing international warfare.

The strafing of school children, the bombing of hospitals by the American aviators who attacked Tokyo over a year ago, the terror raids on residential quarters of cities in Europe, the savage attacks on a number of Japanese and Italian hospital ships, the cruel maltreatment of some of the people interned by the Anglo-Americans are a sickening testimony of what our enemies are capable of doing. Not by any stretch of the imagination can these Anglo-American acts be construed as accidental in nature. Each act has every earmark of being fully premeditated, fully thought out.

The world has been duped all too long by the flowery flow of Anglo-American propaganda; too long have the peoples of this world been under the narcotic influence of insidious, prettily-turned phrases. But the world is waking up, and the Anglo-American guerrilla terrorism of today is resulting in a growing realization of the true character of the type of people the Axis Powers are fighting. And with this growing realization has also come an increasing awareness of the past crimes of the United States and Britain. The world has come to know and sympathize with the Indian people in their brave battle against the kind of tyranny typified by the massacre of Amritsar; it has begun to see the painful aftermarks of the heavy-handed, arrogant domination of helpless, weaker peoples practiced for so many years by the Anglo-Americans. The grim, undeniable facts of the present have brought out the black past of the Anglo-Americans in bold relief.

Pound vs. Dollar

The recent exchange of altercations between the United States and Britain over their respective proposals regarding the postwar currency system and the methods of clearing international trade is most revealing. For it demonstrates emphatically that despite their nominal cooperation in the war, these two nations are actually maneuvering under the surface to get the better of each other. The deep-rooted, centuries-old antagonism between the two is apparently impossible to overcome even during these times of mutual danger, for they seem to disagree on almost every question which affects their future. This latest quarrel is a typical example.

The quarrel came pretty close to the surface on May 12 when in the House of Commons Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, launched a thinly veiled attack on the so-called Morgenthau Plan, a plan advanced by the United States for the obvious purpose of extending American mastery over international markets in the postwar world. At the same time Sir Kingsley Wood took care to present in a most favorable light the Keynes Plan, a British scheme for the creation of an international clearing union.

In this speech, while admitting that it would not be feasible to divorce international trade completely from gold, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported to have stated definitely that the progress of each country in international trade should not be determined strictly on the basis of its stock of gold. This can be nothing else but an attack on the Morgenthau Plan which is so drawn up as to be most favorable to a country possessing a large stock of gold like the United States.

At the same time Sir Kingsley Wood must have been cognizant of the American objections to the British plan, for he sought to defend it from all possible attack. For instance he declared that the Keynes Plan has already been discussed with the governments of the various Dominions and India, and thus tried to throw over the Keynes Plan the cloak of universal approval. Moreover he tried to win the favorable reaction of other countries by pointing out that the British plan, unlike the American plan, contains provisions for the recognition of special monetary groups, although by the same token the plan makes a special provision for the sterling area.

Anticipating misgivings in some quarters that the Keynes Plan would place the participating countries entirely at the mercy of the governing board of the proposed international clearing union, Sir Kingsley Wood was profuse in his assurances that although some discipline would be necessary, it would be an exaggeration to believe that the governing board would be able to control the economic life of the participating nations.

However, the fact that such assurances were considered necessary indicates that the British plan, no less than the American plan, is designed to insure the maximum of control and benefit to its own country. In this regard, the plans of both countries are similar in that they are both scheming to extend their respective financial imperialisms. The ambitions of the two Anglo-Saxon empires rival each other so completely that they are bound to clash on every economic and financial question. Their cooperation in the war is obviously a matter of temporary expediency alone.

While the two rivals quarrel, the issue is immaterial to the rest of the world. Both represent obsolete economic schemes which the world will no longer tolerate. The outcome of the war, resulting in the victory of the Axis and the establishment of a New World Order, will relegate the plans of both the Anglo-Saxon countries to the limbo. In the meantime the quarrel between the British and the Americans serves to disclose both their infamy and their futility.

A Year Ago Today

(May 19, 1942

Japanese bomber and fighter formations, braving unfavorable weather conditions, carried out raids against Chungking air bases at Kweilin and Liuchow, in Kwangsi Province, this morning, intensively bombarding and machine-gunning the runways, hangars and other installations.

* * *

Owing to extreme shortage of food, especially that of rice, in Chungking and other inner parts of China under Chungking influence, the Chiang Kai-shek regime now is making frantic efforts to increase production of rice and other agricultural products.

* * *

The American press is criticizing the slow progress in the production campaign which has not had the results hoped for in various industrial fields. The chief reason, it is said, is the insufficiency of steel while the lack of transportation means is said to be another cause.

* * *

Admitting the smashing defeats in Burma, leading Chungking journals have pointed out that the lack of perfect coordination among the anti-Axis camp are being largely responsible for the Japanese successes.

* * *

The pact signed between the United States and Panama now entitles the United States to make use of additional zones and to fortify them. Three further clauses of the agreement state that the Government of Panama renounces the right to ownership of the Panama railway lines in the cities of Panama and Colon; transfers the administration and ownership of the Panama water-works as far as they are not already situated on American territory to the Washington Government; and thirdly, the United States Government revokes the debt which the Government of Panama had made in connection with the construction of a strategical road.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Hull's Retreat Becomes a Rout

The U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull lived up to his unofficial reputation as a man capable of hurling vicious stingers when he appeared before the Senate Finance Committee on Monday to plead for the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. The reports reaching here through neutral channels quoted him as declaring:

"By this time, it should be crystal clear to each and every one of us that, during the interval between the two wars, there were committed some of the most colossal blunders in the experience of the human race. Otherwise, the world would not be in its present critical position."

One can readily imagine how grave was his sad countenance when he uttered the words "the most colossal blunders." The phrase, in its extravagance, went one better on the usual rhetorics that prevails in the Senate chambers. And yet, it could hardly be called an exaggeration when it is applied to the criminal blunders which the United States itself committed during the decades between the two wars. The glaring irony of the truth is that Hull himself was an eminently responsible party to these "most colossal blunders."

The passage by the United States House of Representatives of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act extension augurs ill for the principle of international trade of which Cordell Hull was once an avowed champion. Until ten years ago, when he was appointed Secretary of State, he had been a staunch pleader for the cause of the most-favored-nation arrangement in all international commerce. The ten years of his collusion with Franklin D. Roosevelt, however, have obliged him to stage a series of retreats from that position to the dubious shelters of "reciprocal trade" agreements, until he has come to find himself today shamelessly seeking a Congressional sanction for his ignominious route.

Played Safe

Naturally, Cordell Hull would not admit that this is a retreat—much less a rout. When asked for a comment by newspapermen during the State Department press conference last Friday, he stayed within the safe confines of generalities by saying: "The vote indicated a healthy and wholesome non-partisan attitude toward this vastly important question of liberal commercial policy and cooperation in the international field."

Such a generalization as this could not possibly blot out the vast difference between the principles of the most-favored-nation clause and those of reciprocity in international trade. While the most-favored-nation clause signifies multilateral free exchanges of goods and services among nations, the reciprocal arrangement often deteriorates into a form of intrigue in favor of the more cunning. True salvation of humanity depends far more on the general application of the most-favored-nation clause than the niceties of words with which reciprocal agreements are usually phrased.

A decade ago, Cordell Hull's stand on the issue was clear and courageous. As Professor Raymond Moley once described the case, Hull was so steeped in the "Adam Smith economics" that the pork-barrel seekers behind America's high tariff walls had no use for him when his name was suggested as a candidate for Secretary of State early in 1932.

"As I was passing through Washington en route to Warm Springs," wrote Raymond Moley in his reminiscence of the early New Deal, "I was approached by five prominent Democratic senators individually. . . Would I convey their views on Hull to the President-elect? They assured me that, fond as they were of 'Cordell', they couldn't see him in the job of Secretary of State. 'Why, it's an open secret that he's got only one string to his bow. And every time he makes his speech on tariff, he clears the floor of the Senate,' one of them said."

Was Once Honest

And so, Cordell Hull was once known as a man of honesty and courage—honest to his conviction in the laissez-faire principles of international trade and courageous enough to plead for their application in face of his colleagues indifference of opposition. Yet, he had only one string to his bow and that was his advocation of the most-favored-nation clause in all international commercial relations. Not only was he honest then but he was right in his belief.

But listen to him now. "Only through the retention of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement program," he declared in his statement last Friday in connection with the celebration of National Foreign Trade Week, "and through the application of the experience gained under it shall we be able to make our contribution toward achieving greater freedom and greater opportunity for vigorous and healthy private commercial activity to play its indispensable part in helping to create a better, secure and increasingly fruitful world of peace."

That this is a complete renunciation of his former stand is readily seen. Not only that, the latest statement of his is a denial of history. In the eyes of all impartial observers, the twenty-year mismanagement by the United States of its international commercial relations was the major cause of the world's economic disclocation which culminated in the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939 and which invited the current war on the Pacific. Only ten days ago, on May 8, even his trusted lieutenant, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, added his testimony to this view in his speech at Toledo, when he declared:

"We and Great Britain and nearly every other country have been guilty of economic aggression of the selfish and unenlightened kind. . . . The successive increase in our tariff following the last war struck at the livelihood of other peoples with the same force as if our conscious motive had been to injure them. The acts of each country compelled other countries to take similar actions. Economic attacks and counter-attacks characterized this period. The resulting destruction to international trade finally brought the world to the verge of economic collapse and contributed greatly to the general state of international anarchy and non-cooperation which proved a fertile field for the growth of another World War."

Will Be Different

For Cordell Hull to say things will be different after this war because the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act is to have another two-year lease for operation would be to rely on a miracle. Hull himself may be sincere in his hopes. But the relentless forces that prevailed in the United States during the last decade have forced Cordell Hull to a series of retreat from his stand on the "Adam Smith economics." These uncontrollable forces are still rampant and show every indication that they will grow more and more unscrupulous at every turn of events.

Ever since the debacle of the International Monetary and Economic Conference in London in the summer of 1933, the predatory forces in the United States pushed Cordell Hull's ideals farther and farther into the background. By the very nature of things under the New Deal, Hull's retreat was inevitable since his first backward step of 1933. In the words of Professor Moley, who was then sent by Roosevelt to London to upset the apple-cart of laissez-faire foreign trade policy which Mr. Hull was so laboriously pushing, the tragi-comedy was reported as follows:

"Mr. Hull, who had never made any secret of his burning faith that the salvation of the world depended upon the revival of international laissez-faire capitalism, naturally looked upon his appointment as Roosevelt's endorsement of that faith. And yet, with every day that passed, it became clearer that Roosevelt's domestic program was moving away from laissez-faireism, that it presupposed a considerable insulation of our national economy from the rest of the world."

"Thus, the shape of the United States' foreign policy was more and more predicated upon the dictates of selfish domestic requirements at the expense of what Cordell Hull had long been pleading for throughout his arduous Congressional career. The untimely breakdown of the London Conference gave Hull the first bitter taste of this discrepancy. "For any man other than Hull whom I've ever known," wrote Raymond Moley, "this would have been the last straw. It would have been the signal for a showdown with Roosevelt. It would have provoked a brutally frank examination of the vast, yawning gulf that seemed to separate the two men's objectives. But Secretary Hull's confidence would admit no setbacks, envisage no defeats." Hull seemed to have crossed his Rubicon in that fateful summer of 1933. He seemed to have resolved himself, right or wrong, to go all the way with Roosevelt. And the road was a wrong one from the very start. It was to be a road of repeated retreats from his true ideals.

Tenaciously Held On

His customary look of infinite sadness noticeably deepened every time a fresh retreat became necessary. But he tenaciously held on to his Secretaryship of State until he became a party to the dastardly scheme whereby Roosevelt and his lieutenants provoked the present war.

Hull's guilt would perhaps be only for a crime of connivance but for the fact he has been holding the most responsible position in the conduct of the nation's foreign policy. Even while Roosevelt and Churchill were busy formulating the Atlantic Charter during their North Atlantic rendezvous in the summer of 1941, Hull was conniving the general drift of the American national sentiment that veered sharply toward unscrupulous imperialism.

On the very day when Roosevelt and Churchill, together aboard the British battleship, the Prince of Wales, were beseeching God for the fulfilment of their predatory wishes through the deceptive Atlantic Charter, this national sentiment of the United States was reflected clearly in the top feature of the New York Times Sunday magazine, "Report on South America" by Harold Callender, which declared:

"The, gracious and perhaps necessary insincerities of diplomacy need not obscure the fact that the trend toward north-and-south rapprochement in this hemisphere is based not upon racial or cultural affinity or temperamental congeniality or common institutions, but upon calculation of the economic and military power of the United States and its capacity to defend this hemisphere. Probably there could be no sounder foundation for inter-American relations.

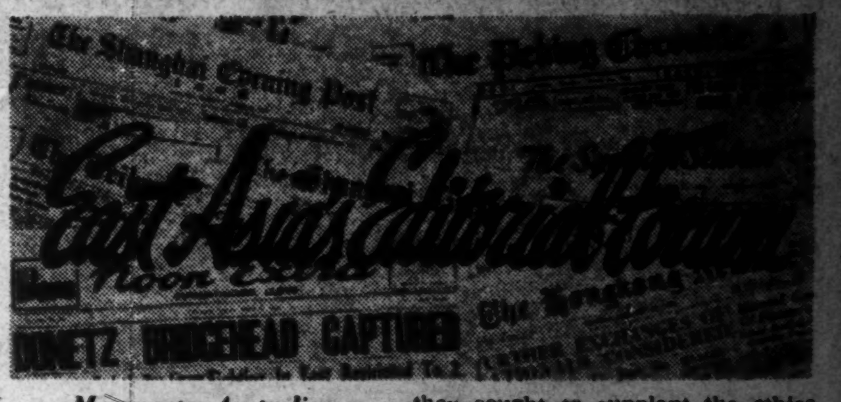
In Military Power

"Thus it seems likely that—slow as the process may seem—realistic perception of national interests will triumph in the long run over the adverse influence of cultural and emotional factors, great as they are. . . Our strength in South America today is our military power."

Read this pronunciamento along with Sumner Welles' confession of American guilt quoted earlier in this article. There one sees, clear as day, the American sentiment, in its essential aggressiveness, which was not a whit different from that of the two decades that followed the last World War. With this national sentiment as the driving force behind the United States foreign policy. Hull's vaunted Reciprocal Trade arrangement could never be anything but an instrument to the machination of that national sentiment.

Some fifteen months later, on December 3, 1942, when the Greater East Asia War was almost a year old, Cordell Hull discovered another shelter in the course of his perpetual retreat. This time, it was an excuse that the war made everything different. He said to a group of newspapermen who gathered at the State Department for their regular conference with him: "the Government is not concerned at all about individual or political aims and purposes but only with the terrific undertaking of winning the war." His rout from his original stand was now complete.

Viewed in this light, the frequent lip service by Undersecretary Sumner Welles in defense of America's foreign policy is, in reality, a rear-guard action to protect his chief's perpetual retreat. This is how the Rooseveltian collusion goes all the way down the line. The collusion has already earned for the United States many self-constricting inconveniences in international trade as well as many ignominious defeats in war. The forced elation of Cordell Hull and his blind supporters over the House passage of the Reciprocity extension bill is merely a camouflaged sigh of relief over the seeming success of another of Roosevelt's deceptive devices whereby the American people are being led closer and closer to their national doom.



Menace to Australia

(From The Shanghai Times)

On the testimony of Australian Prime Minister John Curtin himself, the Japanese Pacific air arm has become a grave menace to anti-Axis strategy in the southwestern Pacific and thus gives clear indication of the increased tempo of Japan's war production, which is laying a firm foundation to ensure the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the absence of an increased volume of Anglo-American aid to Australia, that country is taxing itself to the utmost limit in trying to ward off the danger of further large-scale Japanese aerial attacks, which have accounted for the destruction of innumerable military installations at various southwestern Pacific centers. Prime Minister Curtin declared that the defense against Japanese attacks "puts a strain on resources which at times come perilously close to exhaustion". It is already apparent that the grip that the Japanese armed forces are steadily tightening on Australia has greatly hindered the war effort of that country and thrown anti-Axis strategy into great confusion.

On the other hand, the ability of the Japanese to carry out repeated attacks over the southwestern Pacific areas bears clear testimony to the increasing strength of Japan, and it should be noted that the aircraft is supported in most cases by the Imperial Navy. Australia, already put on the defensive, faces imminent danger of being completely isolated from Anglo-American sources of war supplies.

In view of the Anglo-American strategy of tackling the European theater first, Australia is not receiving sufficient war supplies from Britain and the United States.

The visit of the Australian War Minister to Washington thus emphasizes the desperate strait of Australia and the helplessness of anti-Axis Pacific strategy. Australia is in danger of being invaded "at any time," declared the Australian War Minister, and this is not the irresponsible statement of an untutored official, but a statement that was made with some restraint.

The immense supplies of war resources that Japan has been exploiting since she came into possession of the countries in the southern regions have enabled Japan to consolidate the formidable bulwark of East Asia, to which she has incessantly applied her national energies since the early part of 1942. The grave menace to Australia implies the far-flung naval influence of the Japanese Navy in the Pacific as well as in the Indian Ocean, where naval units have kept up a persistent virgil clearing the sea-lanes of all obstacles in the path of the closely knit system of sea communications between Japan and the southern countries. The appeal of Prime Minister Curtin for more planes gives unmistakable evidence of Japan's naval prowess, and on the other hand hints at the helplessness of the anti-Axis Pacific navy. The menace to Australia is bound to increase in gravity proportionately as Japan's naval and aerial striking power increases in range to deal another mighty blow to the enemy.

Great Destiny

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

We are living in epochal times. The world is undergoing great political changes, in which every man and woman has a part to play. For those of us living in Toa (East Asia), the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia is of paramount importance, for in its victorious consummation lies our Great Destiny, and the future well-being of our children and our children's children.

No Asiatic could, therefore, remain indifferent to what is happening around him today. He must be up and doing, and cooperate to the best of his ability, in the stabilizing of that political and economic structure which will form the bulwark of Dai Toa Kyoeiken (Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere)under Shin Chitsujo (New Order) which will be created as a result of the present war—a Shin Chitsujo in which the peoples of Asia shall rank as equals with the peoples of other parts of the world.

For more than two centuries, the Anglo-Saxons have sought to subjugate the peoples of Asia to their will, and accept them as their superiors, racially and culturally. This was not as it should be, for the Anglo-Saxons had as yet no civilization nor culture when the civilization and culture of China and India were in their heyday. The Anglo-Saxons drank freely of the civilization and culture of the East and then, as has been their wont in all spheres of human activity, they sought to supplant the ethics of the East with their own codes of civilization and culture.

But their civilization and culture could not endure because they were too artificial to endure. Today all their evil influences are being—have been—swept away, and Asia is coming into its own again. The change in the cycle is inevitable. All the money-power and much-vaunted industrial and productive resources of the Anglo-Saxons cannot stay the hand of destiny. Events since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War have established beyond question the fact that the changes which have occurred were inevitable; they had to happen. The Anglo-Saxons have had their innings; they had to go.

It is the privilege of the people living today in East Asia to be witnesses of and partakers in the great changes taking place. It is their privilege and their duty to assist in the establishment of Shin Chitsujo which destiny has ordained. It is their high honor to imbibe freely of the great spirit of Hakko Ichiu.

Asia stands on the threshold of a new era. Soon China will stand united as never before, a senior partner in the great comity of Asiatic nations, collaborating in every branch of human endeavor with Japan and other Dai Toa countries, in establishing everlasting peace in the world. Soon India also will stand on her own feet, freed at last from the British trammellings which have held that great country down for two centuries.

In the face of such stupendous happenings, how insignificant are the sufferings or privations which individuals have to face as a result of the present world upheaval. Their tribulation should help to make them better men and women, intellectually and spiritually; help them to put aside the selfishness and egoism which warped their outlook in the past and take their proper places in the prosperous days of peace to come which destiny is preparing for them. Is it not worth suffering for, and striving to achieve?

THE FEAST OF DARUMA

By M. K.

It was the Feast of Daruma,
The chubby gods were piled up high
Upon the lighted stalls; the sky
Was flushed with sunset far and nigh.

The keen-edged biting breezes blew
From where snow-capped Akagi stood,
Like some gigantic old-time god
Who frowns on Earth in sullen mood.

The idle, pleasure-loving folk,
Sauntered and clattered to and fro,
Or crowded round in kindly row
To see if we would buy or no.

Some gods, like Hope, were painted blind,
But those who ere the year had fled
Could name some wish accomplished,
Could paint their eyes in, so they said.

I chose two ruddy, sightless gods,
One for myself, and also one
For her who, 'neath a milder sun,
Lives on to know life's fullness gone.

In my own wish I named a star
Somewhere betwixt the earth and sky;
Too near for Heaven, and yet too high
For Earth. For better 'tis to sigh
For stars than cherish lesser lights.
Although we gain no present prize,
High Heaven opens, to the eyes
That learn the lessons of the skies.

It is the Feast of Daruma,
Again the distant hills are white,
And proud Asama's massive height
Vomits her wrath upon the night.

Again the pleasure-loving folk
Saunter and jest, again the wind
Blows bitter chill, with cut unkind,
And still my Daruma is blind.

In the Periodicals

Sozo, Vol. 13, No. 5, May, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: New Development of the Participation of the National Government of China in War, Various Problems Under the Decisive Wartime Life, Present Condition of U.S. Aid toward India, and National Politics for Annihilation of America and Britain.

The Front Line Wins When the Home Front Endures

Nippon Times Evening

Home, Office, Workshop—Battlefields All, for Victory

No. 15,856 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1943 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Thrilling Search for General Pang In Dangerous Enemy Zone Is Bared

Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka and Party Succeeded In Making Chungking Commander Join Peace Camp After Finding Him Groaning in Cave

General Pang Ping-hsun, suffering from qualms of conscience as to the wisdom of continuing useless resistance against Japan, groaning in a cave 30 kilometers behind the lines, was discovered by Sub-Lieutenant Tetsuo Tanaka, who succeeded in finding the General far within dangerous enemy territory. He also managed to make General Pang join the peace camp of the National Government of China.

The story of Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka and his party's thrilling four-day search was revealed in a dispatch to the Mainichi from Faifeng, Honan Province, as follows:

"The Sub-Lieutenant left an undisclosed point at 8 p.m. on May 3 taking with him 10 of his own men, Sun Tien-yin's secretary Li Kuo-an and six others. The party reached Hsiaoshang at 4 a.m. the next day and upon hearing that they would be able to learn the whereabouts of General Pang from the commander of the 10th brigade stationed in the area about 10 kilometers west of Sipinglu Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka, and Secretary Li, accompanied by an unnamed person, put on uniforms of the newly organized 5th army and left for that area.

"They went through Sipinglu and searched the Shihpa area but were unable to find any trace of General Pang, and at 4 p.m. they returned to Sipinglu. There, the Sub-Lieutenant learned that the Commander of the 10th Brigade Liu had been captured in the evening of May 2 and was actually at Pachwan.

They thereupon left once again, at 8 p.m., this time for Pachwan, where then arrived at 11 p.m. They immediately interviewed Brigade-Commander Liu and learned that General Pang had escaped alone to a place near Shuangnuntsun.

"At 2 a.m. on May 5 the party, accompanied by soldiers started for the village of Shuangnuntsun. At 6 a.m. they suddenly came face to face with about 30 enemy soldiers, near Tungying. Having no time to open fire, Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka and his comrades charged upon the enemy and forced them to scatter. At 11 a.m. they reached Shuangnuntsun.

"Leaving 11 of the escorting troops at the village the Sub-Lieutenant, Secretary Li and three others continued their search. At 11:30 a.m. they met a child and said to him: "We have brought the commander-in-chief's dinner but we cannot find him. Do you know where he is?" The child pointed southward to a rising column of thin smoke.

"At 12:30 p.m. they went about one kilometer down a valley. To the west was a cave. In that cave they found General Pang groaning, cared for by his second son and his adjutant, Chao. The Sub-Lieutenant immediately told the General that Sun Tien-yin had joined the National Government, and explained the actual situation of the 40th army's defeat, and of the Communists' invasion.

The Sub-lieutenant then urged him to join the peace movement. The General immediately agreed to do so. Thereupon, he ordered the 40th army and the 27th army to cease fighting and the peasants nearby carried him to Hsiaoshang.

"Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka is 26 years old and is a graduate of the Tung Wen College in Shanghai. He answered the call to arms while serving with the South Manchuria Railway Company.

"In October last year he went alone to Linchi, the headquarters of the newly organized enemy 5th army, and talked for four days with General Sun Tien-yin. With General Sun joining the peace movement in the present operations, the Sub-Lieutenant learned that General Pang, too, was struggling with his conscience, wondering if his continued resistance was right. Then and there Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka attempted to contact General Pang through Secretary Li but the Taihang operations prevented him from doing so at that time."

Press Comments

Wednesday, May 19

ASAHI—British Tradegy at Arakan; Breakup of Chungking Camp

MAINICHI—Enemy Crushed

British Tragedy at Arakan

ASAHI—The major war results achieved by the Imperial Army Forces in the Arakan area struck terror into the hearts of the Americans and British. The Anglo-American counter-offensive plan was projected on a large scale, extending from the Aleutians to the north and the Solomons and New Guinea to the southeast, timed with an attack across the Indo-Burmese border to the southwest. They had the presumption to talk of reopening the Burma route. They seriously contemplated the retaking of Akyab. The crack units of our forces in Burma, which had kept patient silence biding their time, suddenly moved and toward the end of April and gained the crushing victory at Indin, the results of Buthidaung on May 8 and entered Maungdaw on May 14 without bloodshed.

We have no words to express adequately our thanks to the officers and men who have planned so well and executed with such gallantry. Our heartfelt condolences go to the more than 2,000 dead and wounded. But results have been well worth the sacrifice.

The despair that must have overtaken Chungking which had counted on the reopening of the Burma route as the sole avenue of escape from collapse can well be imagined. With Maungdaw, whose importance far exceeds that of Buthidaung, in Japanese hands, the enemy have agitated merely to bring about a further unrest in India.

The two mixed divisions of the Anglo-Indian forces were decimated and routed with such accuracy that each brigade and battalion could be named. More than 6,000 enemy bodies were buried by our units, the actual loss to the enemy probably numbering 30,000 out of the 40,000 that had been thrown into the campaign. We have shot down or destroyed on the ground no less than 550 enemy aircraft and inflicted severe damage to enemy air bases in both airfield facilities and materials. The moral effect of such heavy damage, moreover, is incalculable.

The deliberate discrimination against the sepoys in the same war camp in the supply of provisions and ammunition and the inhuman treatment of the wounded Indians have intensified the internal friction within the enemy lines and contributed to the rout at Maungdaw. This fact cannot but widen the breach between the British and Indians in India racially, politically and socially, despite any camouflage that the British may devise.

Even the enemy at Chungking apparently are panic-stricken and its generals sharing with Nanking the ideal of national salvation through peace have deflected to cast in their lots with the cause of President Wang Ching-wei.

In view of these circumstances, Comrade India, what do you think? The crafty and cowardly British, erstwhile conquerors, are cruel even in their defeat. We have no doubt that the Indians at home have realized the pains and sorrows of being dragged out to the battlefield to bear the brunt of the attack which they have provoked. This is the time to rise in arms, to cast off the tyrannous yoke of the British!

Let us together, with Manchoukuo, Thailand and other allies, build up the happiness and peace of Asia. Remember that the tragedy of the century in the Arakan area can be thus made to end solely in a tragedy of the tyrant Britain.

Breakup of Chungking Camp

ASAHI—With the lowering of the resistance power of the Chungking regime, the command of Chiang Kai-shek over his officers and men has loosened and his generals have gone over to the side of the National Government one after another. At such a time the joining of General Pang Ping-hsun, commander-in-chief of the 24th Group Army and acting commander-in-chief of the Hopei-Chahar war district, in the peace movement of Nanking at the head of 70,000 officers and men must have come as a thunderbolt to the anti-Japanese camp.

General Pang under joint signatures with General Sun Tien-ying who had pledged allegiance to the National Government before him, have issued a circular telegram stating their secession from the Chungking regime, absolute support of the National Government, absolute confidence in Japan and other friendly Powers, determination to overthrow the United States and Britain and resolve to work

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIAN FREEDOM IS GIVEN BOOST BY NEW VICTORY

Fall of Maungdaw Bared Weakness of British to Patriots

Mainichi

RANGOON, May 18.—The fall of Maungdaw in Burma has dealt an immeasurable blow to the British-Indian forces and is believed to have afforded another opportunty to the Indians of realizing their long-sought independence at this heaven-sent moment.

The obstinate counter-offensive of the British-Indian forces in the Akyab area since last December has had a great deal of political intention of restoring the disgrace of the successively defeated anti-Axis armies in East Asia through the recapture of Burma and of reunifying the British, American and Chungking forces which went to pieces after their defeat in Burma as well as of exerting heavy pressure on the Indian independence movement by the demonstration of force.

However, due to the smashing blows dealt by the crack Imperial Japanese Forces, the enemy has undergone the so-called "Arakan tragedy," and not only the weakness of the British-Indian forces has been divulged but a tremendous repercussion has been occasioned in the interior of India; thus, making India again face a critical situation.

As a matter of fact, the success of the Japanese campaign has considerably shortened the distance between Maungdaw and various enemy's strategic bases as, for instance, only 150 kilometers to Chittagong and 450 kilometers to Calcutta.

Indians Pushing Movement

In view of the forthcoming complete independence of Burma and also of the fall of Maungdaw, 380-million Indian people have come to focus their attention on the Indo-Burmese border despite the British frantic propaganda about the North African war front, and their anti-British movement, which for some time seemed to have subsided due to British pressures, has again come to the fore and is rapidly spreading to all parts of India. One noticeable fact in this connection is that even the Indian Moslem League now appears to be joining their hands with the India National Congress toward the realization of Indian independence.

The Indian independence movement for the past many years has taught them that without Japan's assistance they cannot accomplish their independence. Inasmuch the Japanese—their only dependable collaborators—are now on the Indian border, the Indians know that now is a golden opportunity given them of realizing their cherished, honorable independence.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration of rendering the wholehearted support to Indian independence has now been put into real practice in the form of driving out the Anglo-American influence from India. Indeed the Indian masses are now burning with uncontrollable passion for gaining their independence, and an anti-war sentiment apparently prevails among the Indian soldiers because of their awakening to the reality of the situation.

It has been revealed that in the recent Arakan campaign, a large number of Indian troops have attempted to desert from the British camp, to the great embarrassment of the British army authorities. Britain is obviously terror-stricken over the Indians' anti-British sentiment and also over the augmentation of anti-war sentiment among the Indian troops.

Then on the other hand, the British failure to retake Burma has invited distrust in Britain of Chungking and various other allied powers.

(Continued on Page 2)

Davies Arrives in Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, May 17.—Joseph E. Davies, President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy, who is to see Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, arrived here today.

Indian Train Collides

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—A train leaving Jalespur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway collided with another train and 14 persons were killed and 32 injured this morning, it is reported from Simla.

Taken During Arakan Fighting

These two enemy tanks consti tute only an infinitesimal fraction of the total amount of war trophi es captured by the victorious Japanese Forces from the British on the Indo-Burmese Front.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

ARAKAN DEFEAT TOLD

News Chronicle Scribe Gives 5 Reasons Of Annihilative Blow Dealt to Enemy By Japanese Forces in Campaign

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—Five reasons for the British defeat in the Arakan campaign were pointed out by a war correspondent of the News Chronicle in today's issue of the paper, according to London reports.

Firstly, although the British forces suffered bitter experiences in the Malai and Burma operations because of the rapid advance of the Japanese Forces through jungles, the British failed to adopt any step against such actions.

Secondly, the officers and men of both the British and Indian troops were not trained for jungle fighting.

Thirdly, the commander of the British field forces was unable to free himself from the traditional or desert strategy used in the Northwestern border section of India, and thus did not use the 'cowboy strategy' of the American Red Indians necessary in jungle fighting.

Fourthly, because the British authorities did not solve the question of transporting supplies through jungles, it was impossible to take detouring moves to attack the Japanese Army on its sides.

Fifthly, in transporting supplies, the British forces did not utilize rivers.

AXIS SURGEONS TO GIVE TALKS

Japan-Reich Naval Doctors to Discuss Wartime Science

Naval surgeons of Japan and Germany will speak at a lecture meeting to be held by the Japan-Germany Medical Society at the Eiraku Club, Nomura Building, Marunouchi, on tomorrow afternoon.

At the meeting, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Commander Friedrich Wilhelm Schroeder and Second Assistant-Surgeon Werner Carow, who are familiar with the military medical science of Germany, will give lectures on wartime sea experiences and eruptive typhus in wartime. Professor Joseph Eschler of Tokyo Dental College will speak on dental surgery.

The Japanese naval medical experts to speak, include Surgeon Captain Isao Miyao, Instructor of the Naval Medical School, Surgeon Commander Tosuke Tomida, Instructor of the same school, and Dr. Masao Tsuzuki, Professor of the Medical Department of Tokyo Imperial University, who will lecture on malaria, medical use of sea water and local application of sulfanilamide, respectively.

U.S. Consulate Elevated

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 18.—The United States Government announced today that the United States Consulate at Kunming, China, has been elevated to a Consulate-General and a new Consulate opened at Kweilin, according to reports from Washington.

BANGKOK FETES BUDDHA'S BIRTH

Thai Premier Places Wreaths--Observed Also in Shonan

Domei

BANGKOK, May 18.—All Thailand today feted the birthday of Gautama Siddhartha Buddha, the most important annual function of the country.

At the Royal Temple within the Royal Palace, a ceremony for presenting giant fans to priests who passed the 1943 Buddhist examination with excellent marks was held.

The Sri Ratana Sasdaram Temple, where the Emerald Buddha is enshrined, was decorated with wreaths and candles dedicated by Premier Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram and other high Government officials as well as leading citizens.

Solemn Buddhist rites were held at many temples throughout the country. The functions will be continued tomorrow.

Shonan Observes Rites

Domei

SHONAN, May 18.—More than 250,000 Buddhists in the Shonan Special Municipality today celebrated the birth of Gautama Siddhartha Buddha by hoisting Buddhist flags at their doors.

At a temple on Norris Road, solemn ceremonies were held in the evening with the attendance of more than 500 Indian and Chinese Buddhists as well as officials of the Japanese Military Administration here.

Monument Immortalizing 'Gunkan March' To Be Unveiled in Hibiya Park on May 29

The unveiling ceremonies of a monument, erected to preserve permanently for posterity the stirring notes of the "Gunkan March" and to immortalize the name of the composer, Tokichi Setoguchi, will be held at Hibiya Park in the afternoon of May 29. The monument is located in the Park.

A joint performance of the "Gunkan March" will be given by the Japan Band Music, Federation, Japan Band Music Service-to-the-Nation Association, Marine Chorus and other organizations.

Following the unveiling of the monument, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Honorary Chairman of the Monument Construction Committee, Rear-Admiral, Kunishige Taketomi, Chairman of the Committee, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, and others will speak.

Also a musical program is scheduled for the afternoon at the Hibiya Grand Music Hall at which "Gunkan March" and other patriotic musical compositions will be played.

NINE ATTACKS MADE BY AMERICAN RAIDERS ON OUR HOSPITAL SHIPS

Protest Lodged With U.S., Britain Against Wanton, Inhuman Attacks

Spokesman Hori Issues Statement on Repeated Enemy Raids on Japanese Hospital Ships—Cites Full List

"The Japanese Government has recently lodged a solemn protest with the Governments of the United States and Britain, in view of the repetition of their criminal and wanton attacks on Japanese hospital ships, committed in complete disregard of not only international law, but the very principles of humanity," declared Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, in an official statement issued today.

"The dastardly acts of inhumanity committed by the armed forces of the United States and Britain since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have been pointed out by us from time to time," he added.

"Additional evidence of the Anglo-American enemy's wanton attacks against non-military objectives has been piling up as the war moves on. Since the beginning of this year, their aircraft and submarines have attacked our hospital ships under conditions which absolutely will not absolve them of responsibility, as the descriptions given below clearly testify.

"The names of the hospital ships were duly notified to the enemy countries, sufficiently in advance before their voyage as such, through established procedure and each vessel bore clear markings as stipulated by treaty. The conditions surrounding the attacks were such as to enable clear and full recognition of these markings and the identity of the vessels.

Ships Clearly Marked

"These are the actual facts and the indiscriminate attacks made against these hospital ships are therefore so clearly established that in no way whatsoever can the attackers evade responsibility on the pretext that they could not identify the vessels. They are inexcusable acts of criminality which violate not only the treaty applying the prin-

(Continued on Page 2)

Announcement Made By Imperial Headquarters Today

Imperial Headquarters at 11 a.m. today announced that the number of hospital ships of the Imperial Army, which were attacked by American planes or submarines since the beginning of the present year to the end of April, totaled seven, and the attacks made were nine.

Of these seven ships, three, namely the Arabia Maru, Ural Maru and the Buenos Aires Maru were damaged, resulting in casualties in dead and wounded.

Note: The enemy countries had already been notified regarding the names, shapes, tonnages equipment and other specifications of these ships through the nations representing the Imperial Government's interests.

FOE'S CRUELTY IRES ITALIANS

Ruthless Bombing Of Civilians Hit By Paper in Rome

The underhand war tactics of the anti-Axis strategists have completely roused the indignation of the Italian people, who have been subjected recently to the atrocious raids of enemy airmen who deliberately and indiscriminately bombed various cities in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, according to a Domei report from Rome on Monday.

As one of the instances of the countless cold-blooded bombings, it was reported that the civilian quarters in the harbor city of Civitavecchia were deliberately blasted by 36 bombing planes of the United States air force.

In this ruthless assault, 174 noncombatants were killed and some 300 others seriously wounded.

As the American planes fled from Civitavecchia after ravaging the city, they dropped pencils, fountain pens, knives, cigars, lipsticks, and pomades that were devised with discharge that automatically exploded when these dreadful trinkets were picked up by unsuspecting and innocent children.

After committing these outrageous deeds, the enemy airmen scattered pamphlets over Rome, warning the Italian people to cease hostilities.

As regards these inhuman anti-Axis acts, the Giornale d'Italia strongly flayed the cowardliness of the enemy airmen and the abnormal psychologies of the anti-Axis strategists.

Gayda Sees Failure

Domei

ROME, May 18.—The psychological campaign started by Britain and the United States in the war of nerves against Italy will end in failure, declared Virginio Gayda, in his article published in his Giornale d'Italia today.

"With the temporary cessation of fighting on the Tunisian front, the British and American Governments have started psychological warfare against the Italian people, dropping pamphlets from the air or urging Italian people to conclude a separate peace with anti-Axis nations through radio broadcasting," the editor of the Giornale d'Italia said.

"This anti-Axis propaganda of course, carefully, refrains from saying anything about the fact that the so-called peace proposed by the anti-Axis nations means the total annihilation of the Italian people. Needless to say the present Anglo-Saxon propaganda will meet with no response from the Italian people whose unwavering determination to fight until final victory cannot be affected by any such futile campaign which can only again end in failure."

SPLIT IN VIEWS RACKS ENEMY

America Desperate To Make Churchill Drop Europe 1st Plan

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, May 18.—In the Anglo-American parley now in progress in Washington, there has been disclosed a fundamental difference of views between the United States and Britain concerning the policy for carrying on the war. That is to say, the British side is sticking to the European-front-first principle, while the American side is claiming first importance to be attached to the Pacific front.

Scrutinizing the self-centered claims of the United States and Britain, there is seen a considerable cleavage between them. Some American papers predict that military operations in Europe having entered a state of lull with the end of the North African campaign, the war situation in the Pacific will quickly become brisk. This, however, is a wishful observation on the part of the newspapers, and incidentally reveals in what a fix America is regarding the military operations against Japan.

The American side earnestly is desiring to make the present Washington parley the starting-point for a new development of operations against Japan. Of course, a political gesture for the Chungking regime is meant to a marked extent.

All in all, America's true intention must be to prevail upon Britain, sticking to the European-front-first principle, to dispatch more troop reinforcements to the East Asia front.

Second Front Undecided

Well-informed circles in general are observing in this way. In the course of the Casablanca parley, President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised to meet again with each other nine months after. To say more concretely, their promise was to dispose of the African front by

(Continued on Page 2)

Tani Confers With Wang; Receives General Hata

Domei

NANKING, May 18.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador here, paid his first visit to President Wang Ching-wei at the latter's private residence at 4 p.m. today, since his arrival here and had an one-hour conversation with the President.

Later in the evening, Ambassador Tani received a call from General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, at the Ambassador's official residence.

U.S. MINERS SUSPEND STRIKE, LEWIS ADMITS

Extended to End Of This Month

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 17.—The suspension of the United States coal miners' strike was further extended to the end of May in compliance with the wish of the United States Government, John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, announced tonight.

The wish of the Government was submitted to Lewis by wire from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and it is reported that in his telegram to Lewis, Secretary Ickes said that if the United Mine Workers' Union agrees to the extension of the strike suspension, he is prepared to open group negotiation in form of a round-table conference.

R.A.F. Loses 6 Planes In Raiding Reich Base

Domei

BERLIN, May 18.—A British air unit composed of 19 Typhoon-type bombers raided the German air base at the mouth of the Somme River early this morning, but six of the enemy planes were shot down by German air forces, according to German military authorities.

The communique also announced that anti-Axis air forces attacked several places in the German occupied western area yesterday in broad daylight inflicting casualties among the civilian population but they lost 27 planes, most of which were four-motored planes shot down by German planes and ground fire.

220,000 British Troops Killed in N. Africa Battle

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—The casualties, including the dead, wounded and those not accounted for or taken prisoners, of the British, Colonial and Indian troops in the North African campaign were 220,000, announced Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, in the House of Commons today, according to reports from London.

Canadian Premier in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 18.—Canadian Prime Minister William L. MacKenzie King arrived in Washington today, according to reports received here.

Soong Sees Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 18.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of the Chungking regime, called on President Franklin Roosevelt and held a conference this morning, according to Washington reports.

YEH CONFIDENT MORE LEADERS TO SURRENDER

China's War Minister Perceives Chiangsters Will Join Nanking

Mainichi

CANTON, May 18.—General Yeh Peng, Minister of War of the Nanking Government, who recently paid a visit to Japan, expressed his confidence that more leaders of the Chungking regime will join the National Government, in a press interview given at Nanking this morning. The questions and answers at the conference are substantially as follows:

Question: The efforts made by the National Government since its participation in the present War of Greater East Asia for the reconstruction of China are gradually coming to be understood by the leaders of the Chungking regime. How does the War Minister view this situation?

General Yeh Peng: We have been confident that this day would come ever since we moved our Government to Nanking. It is unnecessary to describe how the spirit and confidence of the officials and people in the peace zones has been heightened by the defection from Chungking of Generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying, and their adhesion with their troops to the Nanking Government. When cooperation between Japan and China is perfected under the new policy of Japan toward China, and the treatment of military men in China is improved, I am confident that more military commanders of the Chungking regime will come over to our side.

Question: When more of the Chungking forces join the National Government's Army, will it become possible to send to the front the National Government forces which are now employed in maintaining peace and order in the rear?

General Yeh Peng: The National Government forces are now making it their first duty to maintain peace and order in the rear and we are desirous of taking charge of the districts now protected by the Japanese Forces, so as to lighten the burden on the Japanese troops. It is our present duty to strengthen our position against the Communist troops which are aiming to gain benefit while Chungking forces are fighting Japanese troops. However as we have joined Japan in the war, our greatest honor would be to fight side by side with our allied troops at the firing line. Thus, while we are maintaining peace and order in the rear, we are hurrying our preparation to participate in the front line fighting as early as possible. It is our hope that when we properly train men of the best quality and give them modern arms, they will be able to fight at the front line. We can give our young men rigid training, but we have to depend on Japan for the supply of arms. When the time comes to fight at the front line together with the Japanese soldiers, we are determined to go through fire and water with them.

Question: In your recent trip to Japan, what did you find to adopt for building up the army of China?

General Yeh Peng: Under the present condition, it is impossible to start tank factories or iron furnaces, and therefore, I intend to adopt whatever possible for China under her present condition.

Guidance for Southern Students Taken Up by Education Ministry

Systematic Distribution Among Schools, Sharing Dormitory With Japanese, More Women for Study From South Suggested

The problem of how to guide the students from the Southern Regions studying in Japan, furnished the main topic of discussion at the conference of officials from the Education Ministry and representatives from the various schools in which students from the south are matriculated. The conference was held at the Education Ministry on Tuesday morning.

The following opinions were advanced in connection with the questions of the enrollment and educational policy in the different universities and professional schools for the Southern Regions' students:

1. As the tendency exists for the amassing of a large number of students at one school, a school register will be prepared whereby the students will be systematically divided among the various schools, and furthermore, efforts will be made to prevent accumulation in Tokyo.

2. In consideration of the fact that boarding houses play an important part in the formation of a student's impressions and feelings toward Japan, the placing of the students in school dormitories together with the Japanese students would seem to bring the best results, as judged from past experience with students from Thailand.

3. The invitation of more women students for study in Japan from the Southern Regions would prove greatly instrumental for the furtherance of better understanding and deeper friendliness toward Japan.

The representatives from Tokyo Imperial University, Keio University, Waseda University, Tokyo Higher Normal, Tokyo Higher School and Tokyo Women's Medical College, were named members of a special committee to draft concrete plans based on the suggestions offered at the conference.

ENEMY HOLDS FOOD MEETING

Representatives From 43 Nations Assemble At Arkansas

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 18.—The anti-Axis Foodstuff Supply Conference was opened at Hot Springs in Arkansas today with the attendance of representatives of 43 anti-Axis nations, it is reported from Hot Springs.

Upon opening the conference, the election of the chairman was held, and Martin Jones, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the United States House of Representatives, whom President Franklin Roosevelt selected as the temporary chairman of the conference, was unanimously elected. It was also decided that the Conference will be closed on June 3.

Upon the opening of the conference, Roosevelt sent Chairman Jones, a message declaring "I am unable to attend the conference due to the duties concerning the execution of the war. The present Food Supply Conference is the first conference held by anti-Axis nations, and the question under discussion may be said to be the most fundamental of all problems of humanity."

It is generally observed here that the Conference will be unable to arrive at any concrete decision, resulting only in showing the "unity" of anti-Axis nations.

Split in Views Racks Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

March to give shape to the plan for launching offensives on the European Continent. But the operations in Africa made so slow a progress that it became quite impossible to predict when a second front in Europe would be made.

In fear of the Japanese offensives, the United States desired to initiate operations against Japan even single-handed. Since a long time ago, there has been a rumor of the United States planning to take the offensive in the Pacific in May. The present American landing on Attu Island may be claimed to be a manifestation of this design of the United States.

In the United States, war materials and labor resources have become short, the producing capacity reached the limits and the crisis of the advent of vicious inflation boom has become more acute. Such being the situation, military experts agree in their observations, the American strategists are anxious to develop operations on the Pacific front considering that a chance for winning victories will be lost forever unless the offensive is taken during this year.

For this reason, the United States is hesitating to go too deep into the European Front. For this reason, too, Churchill's egoistic promise to dispatch the entire forces to East Asia after the settlement of the European Front is being laughed at in the United States.

It is very interesting to see how the United States and Britain will get rid of such a serious difference of opinions. Britain desires to have a second front set up in Europe at the earliest possible date. Because of this, British press circles, in observing the contents of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, place the emphasis on the European Front though touching on the Pacific Front.

The News Chronicle, for instance, does not refer to the war situation in the Pacific, reporting that the major subjects to be discussed in Washington may be an increase in the transportation of munitions, the development of operations in concert with the Soviet Union and the anti-submarine stratagem.

Britain Greatly Perplexed

In short, Britain apparently is racking its brains to tide over an American demand at a minimum cost—a demand in which Britain will be compelled to reinforce armed forces in the Pacific Front.

Churchill on May 14 met Australian Minister for External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt and on the next day T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, and thus showed an attitude as if he had a greater concern felt regarding the Pacific war situation. But it is highly doubtful whether he will readily accede to the actual demand to be pressed upon him by the United States calling for dispatch to the East of British fleets and sending to India and Australia of British homeland forces or of British arms and munitions.

In fact, Churchill on May 14, in a memorial broadcast directed to "the British Homeland Defense Corps," is seen to have stressed just the same as ever before the possibility of German forces effecting their landing on the British homeland. This perhaps may be viewed as a pretext of his to evade a possible American demand.

However, for Britain to incur the displeasure of the United States is to lose hope for its prosecution of the European War. Thus Churchill, it is observed, will eventually surrender to the demand of the United States on condition that America promises to render aid to the Soviet Union or to act to establish the second front.

TAIWAN READY TO OFFER ALL

Cooperation Assured For Work in South, Says Hasegawa Here

Governor-General Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa of Taiwan, now in Tokyo, stated in his interview with the press on Tuesday afternoon, that Taiwan could serve the Empire to the best advantage by giving the finishing touches to the training of those dispatched to the South and that Taiwan was prepared to offer her all to assist in the rehabilitation and development of the Southern Regions, according to the Asahi.

With face glowing healthily, tanned by the southern sun, Governor-General Hasegawa declared,

"The special naval volunteer system put into effect recently has served to inspire the whole of Taiwan with greater fervor, and already many youths have applied at the Navy Section to ask that they be recruited.

"The rush of volunteers for military service is a well-known fact, and the same may well be expected as regards the naval service, too. At any rate, with each new development in the War of Greater East Asia, Taiwan's fighting spirit increases daily.

Are Better Fitted

"The bravery of the members of the Takasago tribe in the southern fronts has been reported many times, and the other Taiwanese are determined not to be outdone. In fact, those who have been tempered in the Taiwan climate seem better fitted for the Southern Regions.

"Even in the case of the Japanese, there seems to be a great difference between those going directly from Japan Proper and those leaving from Taiwan for the South. Since the outbreak of the war, a large number of Government officials as well as civilians have gone to the Southern Regions at the request of the military authorities, and the number of those succumbing to dengue fever or malaria is much less than among those going directly from Japan.

"Of course, this is natural in view of the fact that those in Taiwan have become acclimatized to the tropical regions. For this reason we have proposed all along that at least one-third of the training period for southern settlers should be spent in Taiwan.

"Not only with respect to human beings, but also in the matter of technical knowledge in sanitation, agriculture, and other experiments conducted over a period of 40 years by each successive Governor with enormous expenditure of funds, has Taiwan proven a valuable asset for the development of the South.

"Especially in the case of Horai rice, the cultivation of this variety in Malai and the Philippines has produced crops of about four times as much as that grown in the same area of land in Taiwan. However, such excellent results are the culmination of 20 years of painstaking and arduous experiments.

"Also, experts from Taiwan form the central figures in the cultivation of cotton in the southern regions.

"Army doctors from Taiwan find it easy to diagnose malaria and other southern maladies on account of their familiarity with the symptoms of the diseases. The members of the Takasago tribe have also displayed their ability to cope with the jungle thickets in connection with the various engineering work.

Has Become Focal Point

"Geographically, as well as from the standpoint of preparatory experience, Taiwan has become the focal point for the construction of the southern areas. Therefore, although Taiwan itself may be inconvenienced, we are proffering men and technical knowledge gladly and unstintingly.

Of course, the industrial development of Taiwan has received a tremendous impetus with factories springing up one after another. For instance, the Daikokei dam, upon its completion in 1947, will be the second widest dam in the world.

"Wonderful results are being obtained under the cooperative efforts of the people's service to the national associations and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Taiwanese are gradually coming to lead bright and orderly conducted lives.

"Summing it all up, Taiwan is all set to fulfil her role, backed by 40 years of fruitful rule of the Government-General, as the pivotal center for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

CHINA, FRANCE SOLIDIFY TIES

Pact on Concessions Brightens Future, Boisseson Declares

Domei

PEKING, May 18.—Counselor R. Boisseson of the French Embassy in China, representing the French Government, and Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China, predicted the further strengthening of bonds between France and China in addresses delivered today during the ceremony for the signing of the detailed agreement stipulating the retrocession of the French Concessions to the National Government.

The address of Counselor R. Boisseson was to the following effect:

"The agreement signed today stipulates the returning of the various exclusive French Concessions in Tientsin, Hankow, and Canton on the basis of the statement issued by the French Government on February 23, 1943.

"In spite of the great hardships faced by the French Government at the present, it has voluntarily exerted itself to solve all the problems and has attended to the aforementioned issue within the short period of less than three months since it issued its statement.

"I sincerely hope that the National Government will swiftly establish systematic organs soon after receiving its concessions in order that it may achieve the smooth functioning of the various concessions.

"I am certain that the present agreement will give deep satisfaction to the people of China. At the same time, I most fervently hope that the agreement will further strengthen the relations between our two countries, and will result in the increased deepening of our traditional friendship."

Minister Chu Replies

The reply address of Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi was to the following effect:

"The French Government announced the retrocession of its concessions in China on February 23 of this year, and had dispatched a delegation of representatives to Nanking to confer on the steps to be taken for the retrocession.

"As a result of the friendly attitude held by the French representatives, throughout this period of discussion, the National Government was able to fulfil its destiny.

"I wish to take this occasion to thank the French delegates with all sincerity on behalf of the National Government of China.

"There is little need to point out here that the National Government will continue its work for the interrelationship of the Chinese and French cultures even after the recovery of the concessions.

"This, in short, is evidence enough of the deep interest which our Government holds in connection with the cultural exchange between China and France.

"I have not the slightest doubt that the traditional friendship between Your Excellency's country and ours henceforth, will be further solidified as a result of the signing of the present agreement."

U.S. Trick Exposed

ROME, May 16.—The American air pirates in the course of a recent attack against Civitavecchica dropped incendiary bombs, camouflaged as flashlights which exploded when the button was pressed. This seems to be the latest malicious invention in terrorizing the civilian population, writes the Popolo di Roma.

Monument Unveiled at Suchow Marks Meeting of Generals Hata, Terauchi

Domei

SUCHOW, May 18.—Unveiling of the monument marking the historic meeting of two Japanese Commanders, General Shunroku Hata and General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chiefs of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South and North China respectively at that time of the victorious battle at Suchow, was held today in the presence of leading Japanese and Chinese dignitaries.

The monument is seven meters high and words of Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, former Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, and now Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, relating to the Suchow battle are inscribed on the back. Incidentally, tomorrow is the fifth anniversary of the Japanese Forces' great victory at Suchow, where some 500,000 men of the Chungking Army were annihilated.

Protest Lodged With U.S., Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

ciples of the Geneva convention to naval warfare, but the very principles of humanity.

"The United States and Britain make it a habit to talk loudly and frequently about their observing the rules of humanity and to assert that they are incapable of committing illegal acts. However, these concrete instances definitely prove the utter falsity of their claims and reveal the brazen hypocrisy of their words and actions.

"In view of the repetition of these criminal acts, the Japanese Government have recently lodged with the Government of the United States and Britain a solemn protest through our Protecting Powers.

"The names of the Japanese hospital ships which were attacked, the conditions prevailing at the time of the attacks and the damage suffered are as follows:

Arabia Maru Bombed

1. The Arabia Maru, while cruising slowly within the harbor of Rangoon on January 4 of this year, was subjected to repeated bombings by three low-flying aircraft of the Consolidated type which dropped ten and some odd bombs, all of which, falling within 15 meters of the ship, inflicted damage on the vessel. The weather was clear and visibility extremely good at the time, the clouds lying at an altitude of 5,000 meters.

2. The America Maru, while sailing at a point off the port of Rabaul, 152 degrees 17 minutes 45 seconds East Longitude and 4 degrees 12 minutes 38 seconds South Latitude, at 4:20 a.m. on January 30 of this year, was attacked by an enemy aircraft which dropped four bombs, all toward the rear of the starboard. The enemy aircraft continued the attack by strafing with machine-gun fire, but no damage was caused. As the night markings were illuminated in full, the identity of the vessel was clear at the time of the attack.

3. The Manila Maru was subjected to a torpedo attack at a point 136 degrees 17 minutes East Longitude and 5 degrees 36 minutes North Latitude on March 4 of this year. The enemy submarines discharged two torpedoes, but by swiftly changing its course the ship managed to escape damage.

4. The Ural Maru, while enroute to Rabaul and voyaging at a point 2 degrees 47 minutes South Latitude and 150 degrees 7 minutes East Longitude at 2:59 p.m. on April 3 of this year, was subjected to a dive-bombing attack by enemy aircraft. The ship received one direct hit and several other bombs fell nearby. The damage suffered was considerable, six members of the medical corps and one member of the crew being killed and six members of the medical corps and four members of the crew being severely injured. There were some clouds at the time.

Hit by 3 Bombs

"5. The Fuso Maru, while enroute to Shortland Island at a point 152 degrees 20 minutes East Longitude and 3 degrees 33 minutes South Latitude on April 15 of this year, was subjected to three bombing attacks by enemy aircraft as follows, but no damages were received:

a. From an altitude of 2,500 metres in the direction of the bow of the ship the enemy aircraft dropped one flare bomb and two explosive bombs, the latter dropping at a point 500 metres ahead of the bow of the ship.

b. From an altitude of 1,500 meters in the direction of the bow of the ship on the starboard side the enemy aircraft dropped one flare bomb and two explosive bombs, the latter falling into the sea at a point 35 degrees off the portside about 400 meters distant.

c. From an altitude of 2,000 meters and directly off the portside, the enemy aircraft dropped one flare-bomb and one explosive bomb, the latter falling into the sea about 200 meters directly off the portside.

"Furthermore, on the following 16th at Shortland Island, after the patients had been taken aboard and it was on its return voyage, the vessel was subjected to machine-gun strafing twice and bombed four times between 6:13 p.m. and 8:20 p.m. Though none were killed, the ship received some damage. The attacks on both days were made in clear moonlight and the night marking on the vessels were fully illuminated at the time.

"6. The Buenos Aires Maru, while voyaging off Hongkong on April 23, was subjected to a torpedo attack by an enemy submarine at 3:45 p.m. Seven persons were injured and the ship suffered slight damage.

Mizuho Maru Hit

"In addition to these cases on which a formal protest was made, another hospital ship, the Mizuho Maru, concerning which due notice was given to enemy countries on October 28, 1942, was attacked by enemy aircraft on April 27 of this year at 10:30 p.m. off Kokopo, New Britain.

"The vessel received 22 shots by machine-gun strafing and in connection with my statement concerning the enemy attack on our hospital ships, I might reiterate the recent remarks of a German commentator, who declared that the American troops in the North African Campaign were utterly without discipline.

"To corroborate on this point, no less a person than Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, who travelled to the Tunisian Front, wrote a few days ago: 'Americans as a people and as soldiers need far more discipline.' And he went on to declare that 'the American army so far has failed to produce a fraction of adequate leadership.'

"An undisciplined armed forces incapable of distinguishing between military and non-military objectives, that deliberately attack clearly recognizable ships, that savagely strafes with machine-guns innocent school children as in the April 18 raid on Tokyo a year ago and that generally resort to blindbombings on civilian establishments—that is the kind of enemy we are fighting against today.

"As long as such lack of discipline and the lack of sense of moral value exist among the enemy, there never will be peace, justice and righteousness in the world.

"To prevent these conditions to prevail, we are duty-bound to humanity, to crush these barbarians."

JAPAN'S POLICY IMPRESSES P.I.

Vargas Pledges Full Cooperation in Talk Lauding Minister Aoki

Domei

MANILA, May 18.—"The Filipinos now fully understand what Japan is going to do for them. Accordingly, they will spare no effort in collaborating with the Japanese toward the realization of a prosperous and happy new Philippines," declared Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippines in his verbal statement issued on Tuesday.

Apparently expressing his heartfelt gratitude for Japan's considerate policy toward the Philippines, which was fully clarified on the occasion of his recent interviews with Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki Chief Administrator Vargas declared:

"I have exchanged frank opinions with Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Aoki. He evinced great concern for the welfare of the Filipinos, and he emphasized the establishment of economic self-sufficiency and the improvement of the living conditions of the Filipino masses.

"Japan's economic policy toward the Philippines, as was clarified by Minister Aoki, has given hope and gained the gratitude of our compatriots. He fully clarified that the Japanese advance into the Philippines was not based on commercial designs but that Japan is prepared to render every possible assistance to cultivate and develop the riches and natural resources of the islands for the sole welfare of the Filipinos.

"He stressed that as the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere solely depends on the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the productivity power in various places of the Co-Prosperity Sphere should be aimed toward this end under the guidance of the Japanese. However, Minister Aoki emphatically assured a sufficient supply of daily necessities to the working masses.

"I firmly believe that Japan's policy toward the Philippines is strictly in consideration of the actual conditions prevailing in our land. Now that Japan's definite policy toward the Philippines and all other areas of Greater East Asia has been vindicated, the Filipinos have been freed from the worry over the selfish economic exploitation committed by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands.

"Though Minister Aoki's stay here was very short, we were impressed and express our deep gratitude for his friendly acts as well as for his candid concern over the future welfare of the Philippines.

"Hereby, I on behalf of all our people, firmly pledge that the Filipinos will do their utmost in closely collaborating with Japan toward the successful termination of the current war."

Self-Luminous Varnish

ROME.—Italian chemists have invented a self-luminous varnish which does not use any phosphorus but consists entirely of minerals found in Italy.

Indian Freedom Is Given Boost By New Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

Last but not least, the important point in the downfall of Maungdaw is the fact that it will have a grave bearing on the entire war situation in West Asia as well as in North Africa, because of the fact that India has hitherto been playing an important role as commissary bases for these regions.

Blow to Britain

Following the occupation of Buthidaung on the Burmese-Indian frontier on May 8, the Japanese Forces succeeded in catching up with the main enemy forces and annihilating them in a brief period. Without the least relaxation, crack Japanese units occupied Maungdaw, the last stronghold of the enemy, situated along the Naaf River emptying itself into Bengal Bay. All these operations were made public by the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday.

The announcement also tells that preparations for the next campaign are under way and the composite results realized by the Japanese Forces in the glorious operation for a period spreading from late in December last year up to May 10. The brilliant results thus attained are solely due to the gallant fighting of the Japanese Forces surmounting the natural pestilence prevailing in the Burmese-Indian border and maintaining the spirit of sure victory all the time.

With the occupation of Maungdaw, all the enemy bases of offensive and resistance have been placed under control of the Japanese Forces and the much-vaunted propaganda of Britain to recapture Burma has been shattered to pieces.

Since late last year Britain has been releasing propaganda that Burma should be retaken. In an attempt to carry this out, the British forces with two divisions started the attack of Akyab, but these divisions were miserably defeated at places along the Mayu River and Mayu Peninsula. Perplexed at this situation, the enemy put up the last-ditch defense over the line connecting Buthidaung with Maungdaw, but each time the enemy offensive proved a failure before the furious and tenacious fightings of the Japanese Forces.

The three pivotal points which had motivated the British forces to be active over the Burmese-Indian border consisted (1) of the possible reopening of the Burma Road, (2) the defense of India, and (3) the menace of the Japanese-occupied regions in the south from behind.

The most laughable fact in connection with the British sad defeat of the Burma offensive is that Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, is now at Washington being absorbed himself in political operation how to tide over the crisis along the Burmese-Indian border, it is commented in many quarters.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

in the cause of Greater East Asia co-prosperity. We have nothing but admiration for his courage in acting on his own insight into the general situation and rectifying his past error.

General Pang mentions as the cause of his change in attitude the Japanese retrocession of concessions and abolition of extraterritoriality, which have convinced him that the only way to national salvation is through unity under the National Government and cooperation with Japan. It is expected that other generals of the Chiang Kai-shek faction will deviate as soon as they come to realize the meaning of Nanking's participation in the War of Greater East Asia and Japan's sincerity toward Nanking. The opportunity seems ripe, therefore, for an ideological offensive as well as armed offensive on Chungking.

With Generals Pang and Sun embracing the cause of peace, the counter-offensive bases of the enemy on the northern bank of the Yellow River have turned into Sino-Japanese bases for advance on Chungking. The Chiang units in the southern areas of North China will now be swept out of the way and the enemy positions south of the Yellow River are likely to be thrown into utter confusion.

As Generals Pang and Sun say in their circular telegram, peace cannot be secured without destruction of the Communists. In fact, they have fought the Communist Army an several occasions. They will now join forces with the Japanese and Nanking Units in ridding North China of the Communist pest.

Enemy Crushed

MAINICHI—The Imperial Army Forces, which began their campaign in the Arakan area toward the end of December last year, gradually pressed the enemy toward the Indian border and on May 14 occupied Maungdaw, the last stronghold of the Anglo-Indians in the border area.

With this place in Japanese hands, there will be no room for the enemy within Burmese territory. The war results up to May 10 in the Arakan area have been announced. They are splendid beyond expectation. We are deeply pained by the sacrifice of 714 killed in action and 1,364 wounded. We behind the lines bare our heads and bow in deep gratitude to these war dead, wounded and their comrades who have climbed steep mountains, broken through thick jungles, fighting disease and want and have finally gained this victory.

Within the enemy camp there is much talk of reconstructing its Pacific strategy. The invasion of Burma via India is obviously one of the plans the Anglo-American strategists cherish. This can be fairly well judged from the fact that Field Marshal Archibald P. Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Army in India, General Payers, commander of the British garrison in India, Admiral Sir James F. Sommerville, commander of the British East Asiatic Fleet, Roosevelt's special envoy to India William Philipps are taking part in the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Washington. The enemy dream of wresting back Burma and restoring the Burma route must have been quite large-scaled but they have reckoned without the presence of the Imperial Forces.

Having occupied Maungdaw, the crack units of the Imperial Forces are preparing for the continuation of the campaign. We look forward to seeing further results. Let us cheer in chorus with the triumphal shout of our officers and men echoing through Arakan Mountains.

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